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**International Organizations and Activities  
Of Interest To  
The United States Department of Agriculture,**

**Current as of April 1959**



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U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES  
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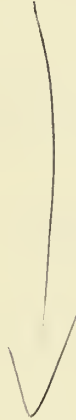
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## Foreword

This document has been prepared for use by the many staff members of the Department of Agriculture who are concerned in one way or another with international organizations in which the United States maintains membership, and with other international organizations and conferences. Since it is the first such document compiled in the Department of Agriculture, it may contain errors of omission, and perhaps some of commission.

Corrections, criticisms, or suggestions which would make future editions more useful are welcomed. They may be addressed to Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, Director of International Organization Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service.



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# International Organizations and Activities of Interest To The United States Department of Agriculture

## Chapter I. Summary

The Department of Agriculture has an interest in the activities of some 30 inter-governmental bodies, representing about half of the total number of multilateral organizations of which the United States Government is a member.

Besides the intergovernmental organizations in which the United States holds membership, the Department participates in congresses and technical meetings of other intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations that deal in fields that have a bearing on the Department's domestic programs.

Thus, the organizations and activities with which this document is concerned may be grouped into three broad categories: (1) Intergovernmental agricultural organizations; (2) other intergovernmental organizations in which portions of the activities touch upon agriculture; and (3) international congresses and technical meetings on agricultural subjects.

Using the past 3 years as examples, staff members of the Department participated in 99 international and foreign meetings in 1956; 100 in 1957; and 123 in 1958--an average of about 107 each year. Of this number, 53 percent were meetings of organizations in which the United States Government maintains membership. The remaining 47 percent were international and foreign meetings organized at the nongovernmental level, primarily for the exchange of scientific and economic information.

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations listed below constitute those in which the Department has a direct interest, and toward which the Department, in cooperation with the Department of State, has a primary responsibility for formulating United States policy. Representatives of the Department usually serve as U. S. spokesmen in conferences held under the auspices of these organizations.

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
- International Cotton Advisory Committee
- International Seed Testing Association
- International Sugar Council
- International Wheat Council
- International Wool Study Group

### OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

This group includes organizations that are not primarily concerned with agricultural matters, but which touch upon agriculture in one way or another. The Department has a direct interest in some of the activities of these organizations, and an indirect interest in others.

- United Nations
  - Commission on International Commodity Trade
  - Economic Commission for Africa
  - Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
  - Economic Commission for Europe
  - Economic Commission for Latin America



Expanded Technical Assistance Program  
Special Fund  
United Nations Children's Fund  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization  
International Finance Corporation  
International Labor Organization  
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization  
International Monetary Fund  
World Health Organization  
World Meteorological Organization

The Department of Agriculture also has a direct interest in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). While the GATT is essentially a trade agreement, which has no formal organization, an international secretariat is maintained.

Still another international organization of interest to the Department is the International Council of Scientific Unions, a semi-intergovernmental organization in that its membership includes nongovernmental scientific organizations as well as governments.

There are also several regional intergovernmental organizations of interest to the Department:

Organization of American States  
Caribbean Commission  
Organization for European Economic Cooperation  
Inter-American Statistical Institute  
Pan American Health Organization  
South Pacific Commission

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES AND TECHNICAL MEETINGS

The Department of Agriculture has an interest in many international congresses and technical meetings which provide opportunities for direct contacts among workers of various countries and for the exchange of useful information in technical and economic fields. Many of these congresses and technical meetings are truly international in scope; others are regional; some may involve only workers from the United States and one other country. Some are organized by nongovernmental bodies; others by organizing committees sponsored by national associations or by governments.

The lists presented below are not intended to be all-inclusive. However, they do indicate the kinds of activities falling in this general category, and serve as examples of many of the subject matter areas covered.

### International scientific and economic congresses:

International Dairy Congress  
International Congress of Soil Science  
International Congress of Agricultural Engineering  
World Poultry Congress  
World Forestry Congress ✓  
International Grassland Congress ✓  
International Horticultural Congress  
International Chemical Engineering Congress  
International Congress of Entomology  
International Congress of Crop Protection  
International Botanical Congress



International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage  
 International Congress of Agricultural Economists  
 International Apicultural Congress  
 International Bread Congress  
 General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics  
 World Power Congress  
 General Assembly of the International Union of Nature and Natural Resources  
 Pan American Congress for Pharmacy and Biochemistry  
 Pacific Science Congress  
 International Veterinary Congress  
 International Scientific Tobacco Congress  
 International Congress on Nutrition  
 International Congress on Home Economics  
 International Congress on Food Distribution  
 International Congress of Leather Chemists  
 International Congress on Photobiology  
 International Congress of Animal Production  
 International Congress of Photogrammetry ✓  
 International Congress of Microbiology  
 International Congress on Biochemistry  
 International Convention of Seed Crushers  
 International Congress of Sugar Cane Technologists  
 International Congress of Agricultural and Food Industries  
 International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering  
 International Congress of Zoology  
 International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Malaria

Meetings of international governmental and nongovernmental organizations in which the United States Government does not hold membership:

International Dairy Federation  
 International Office of Epizootics  
 International Institute of Refrigeration  
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations ✓  
 International Poplar Commission  
 International Chestnut Commission  
 International Standardization Organization  
 International Association of Cereal Chemistry  
 International Combustion Institute  
 International Federation of the Seed Trade  
 International Statistical Institute  
 International Wool Textile Organization  
 International Wool Secretariat  
 International Association of Agricultural Librarians  
 International Commission on Illumination  
 Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (International Regional Organization for Crops and Animal Sanitation)  
 FEDECAME (Federation of Coffee Growers of America)

Meetings of Canadian and Mexican scientific and economic societies and producers' associations:

Canadian Institute of Food Technologists  
 British Columbia Beef Cattle Growers Association  
 Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference  
 Mexican Congress of Entomology and Phytopathology  
 Canadian Fruit Wholesalers' Association  
 Entomological Society of Canada  
 Chihuahua (Mexico) Cattleman's Association  
 Canadian Forestry Institute

Canadian Section, Forest Products Research Society  
Canadian National Association of Artificial Breeders  
Canadian Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers  
Canadian Society of Soil Science and Agronomy  
Canadian Society of Agricultural Economists  
Canadian National Research Council  
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association  
National Dairy Council of Canada  
Canadian Lumbermen's Association

Meetings of the type listed above are referred to as "foreign meetings" rather than "international meetings."

Other International Meetings. (This category covers meetings that are not part of any established series. Examples below, taken from the lists of meetings to which the Department sent representatives in 1957 and 1958, illustrate the kinds of activities covered.)

Meeting on Animal Inspection and Quarantine (Panama)  
British Food Festival (Harrogate, England)  
International Symposium on Purity Control by Thermal Analysis (Amsterdam)  
Seminar on Land Development for Agricultural Uses (Wageningen, Netherlands)  
European Extension Conference (Paris)  
Tunisian Seminar on Agriculture in Economic Development (Tunis)  
International Farm Buildings Conference (Oxford)  
Inter-American Congress on Brucellosis (Lima)  
Seminar on International Exchange of Publications in the Indo-Pacific Area (Tokyo)  
British West Indies Sugar Cane Technologists Meeting (Antigua)  
Meeting of Plant Phenolics Group (Cambridge, England)  
International Conference on Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants (London)  
Latin American Conference on Plant Sciences (Santiago)  
International Starch Conference (Detmold, Germany)  
International Conference on Dehydration of Foodstuffs (Aberdeen, Scotland)  
International Symposium on Energy Metabolism (Copenhagen)

## Chapter II. Fact Sheets On Intergovernmental Organizations

### AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Department of Agriculture has direct interests in the work of the intergovernmental agricultural organizations, and is chiefly responsible for United States participation in them.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

##### Origin

The groundwork for the creation of the FAO began in May 1943, when representatives of 44 countries met at Hot Springs, Virginia, to seek ways of ensuring adequate food supplies and establishing a stable world agriculture.

At that conference, which was called by the President of the United States, an Interim Commission was established and charged with the task of formulating a specific plan for a permanent organization for food and agriculture. The Interim Commission, composed of representatives of the 44 countries represented at Hot Springs, held its first meeting in July 1943, and in August 1944 submitted to governments a draft constitution for the permanent organization. By April 1945, 20 governments had indicated acceptance of the constitution, and on October 16, 1945, the Founding Conference Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations opened in Quebec, Canada.

##### Purposes and Functions

Member Nations of the FAO are pledged to raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples of their country and of the world; secure improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; better the conditions of rural populations; and thus contribute toward an expanding world economy.

Working in the broad field of agriculture, including fisheries, forestry, food processing and distribution, and human nutrition, FAO has three effective ways of reaching its objectives. These are (1) providing technical assistance to member countries requesting it; (2) collecting and distributing basic facts on food and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; and (3) promoting action collectively among all its member countries; among countries in a region or those interested in the same problems; and in member countries individually.

##### Membership

Forty-two nations joined FAO at its founding conference in Quebec. This number has grown until now 76 nations are members.

Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Haiti	Laos
Argentina	Cuba	Honduras	Lebanon
Australia	Denmark	Iceland	Liberia
Austria	Dominican Repub.	India	Libya
Belgium	Ecuador	Indonesia	Luxembourg
Bolivia	El Salvador	Iran	Malaya
Brazil	Ethiopia	Iraq	Mexico
Burma	Finland	Ireland	Morocco
Cambodia	France	Israel	Nepal
Canada	Germany	Italy	Netherlands
Ceylon	Ghana	Japan	New Zealand
Chile	Greece	Jordan	Nicaragua
Colombia	Guatemala	Korea	Norway



Pakistan	Portugal	Thailand	United States
Panama	Saudi Arabia	Tunisia	Uruguay
Paraguay	Spain	Turkey	Venezuela
Peru	Sudan	Union of So. Africa	Viet-Nam
Philippine Repub.	Sweden	United Arab Repub.	Yemen
Poland	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia

## Headquarters and Administrative Officers

Rome, Italy (Viale delle Terme di Caracalla)

Director-General: Shri B. R. Sen

Nationality: Indian

Deputy Director-General: Dr. Norman Wright

" : British

## Structure

FAO is composed of two governing bodies; a number of regional and technical commissions, councils, and committees; a Secretariat; and five regional offices of the Secretariat. Brief descriptions of these organs follow:

**Governing Bodies.** --These are the Conference and Council.

The Conference is composed of one delegate from each Member Nation together with such alternates, associates, and advisers as the Member may designate. Each Member has one vote. Meets in regular session every 2 years.

The Council serves as the governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference. Composed of an Independent Chairman, appointed by the Conference for 2 years, and 24 Member Nations, elected by the Conference for 3-year terms. Holds at least three sessions between regular sessions of the Conference--one in a non-Conference year and two in a Conference year. The Council also goes into brief session immediately following the Conference.

At present there are four standing committees of the Council:

(1) Committee on Commodity Problems. Considers commodity problems of an international character affecting production, trade, distribution, and consumption. Composed of 24 Member Governments, elected by the Council for 2-year terms. Holds three regular sessions during each biennium, but may, under certain conditions, hold special sessions. Has authority to establish subsidiary bodies to deal with specific commodity problems--such as the now existing Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal; Consultative Subcommittee on the Economic Aspects of Rice; Cocoa Study Group; Grains Group; and the Group on Coconut and Coconut Products.

(2) Program Committee. Keeps under review the progress of FAO's activities, program of work, and gives advice to the Council and to the Director-General on future undertakings of the Organization. Composed of a chairman, six regular members, and a first and second alternate (each a national of a different Member Nation), all selected by the Council in a personal capacity from among qualified individuals who have shown a deep interest in the objectives of the Organization. Meets at least once each year.

(3) Finance Committee. Assists the Council in exercising control over the financial administration of the Organization. Composed of a chairman, four regular members, and a first and second alternate (each a national of a different Member Nation), all selected by the Council in a personal capacity. Members must be in the government services of their country and must be recognized for competence in finance and administration.

(4) Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters. Composed of seven Member Nations, appointed by the Council. Holds sessions, in accordance with decisions of the Council, to consider specific matters of a constitutional or legal character that are referred to it by the Council.

**Other Bodies.** --A number of regional and technical commissions, councils, and committees have been set up within the framework of FAO, by authority of the Conference, to stimulate international cooperation in dealing with specific problems of food, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Some of these are:

- European Commission on Agriculture
- International Rice Commission
- Regional Forestry Commissions
- Regional Fisheries Councils
- Technical Committee on Desert Locust Control
- European Commission on Foot-and-Mouth Disease
- International Poplar Commission
- International Chestnut Commission

**Regional Offices.** --By authority of the Conference, the Director-General has established the following regional offices:

- North American Regional Office--Washington, D. C.
- Regional Office for Latin America--Santiago, Chile
  - Sub-office--Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
  - Sub-office--Mexico City, Mexico
- Regional Office for Asia and the Far East--Bangkok, Thailand
- Near East Regional Office--Cairo, U. A. R.
- Regional Office for Africa--Accra, Ghana

**The Secretariat.** -- FAO is headed by a Director-General, elected by the Conference of all Member Nations. His term of office is determined by the Conference on the occasion of his appointment. He is assisted by a Deputy Director-General, three Assistant Directors-General (for a Technical Department, an Economics Department, and a Department of Public Relations and Legal Matters), a Director of Program and Budget, and a Director of Administration. The Technical Department includes Divisions of Land and Water Development; Plant Production and Protection; Animal Production and Health; Rural Institutions and Services; Fisheries; Forestry; Nutrition; and an Atomic Energy Branch. The Economics Department includes Divisions to deal with Economic Analysis, Commodities, and Statistics.

## United States Relationships

**Interdepartmental Coordination.** --Following the founding Conference of FAO in October 1945, when the United States became a member, the President of the United States, in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, dated March 6, 1946, directed the Secretary to "take the leadership in coordinating the work of the various agencies of the Government on problems arising from U. S. participation in the Food and Agriculture Organization." At the same time, the President established an interagency committee, with the Secretary of Agriculture, or his nominee, as chairman, and charged the committee with "responsibility for ensuring that our Government aids to the fullest extent the proper functioning of the FAO."

Thereupon, the committee was established as the U. S. FAO Interagency Committee with the following terms of reference:

"To coordinate the work of the various agencies of the Government on problems arising from United States participation in FAO; to ensure that the U. S. Government aids to the fullest extent the proper functioning of FAO; to assist in formulating the positions which the U. S. Government should take in the various fields of activity falling within the general purposes and functions of FAO; and to provide a suitable channel for the speedy exchange of communications between FAO and the United States."



(These terms of reference do not preclude the responsibility of the Secretary of State for policy guidance on international political questions and on general organizational and administrative questions as they affect the relationships of the Food and Agriculture Organization and other international organizations; nor do they preclude the Secretary of State's responsibility for official U. S. representation at FAO Conferences, Council Sessions, and other meetings.)

Clarence L. Miller, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Foreign Agriculture, is the present Chairman of the Committee, with Robert C. Tetro, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, as Vice-Chairman, and Miss Mable G. McKendrie, Foreign Agricultural Service, as Secretary. Overall activities of the Committee are coordinated by Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, Director of International Organization Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Membership on the Committee is composed of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture; Commerce; Defense; Interior; Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor; State; Treasury; the Bureau of the Budget; and the International Cooperation Administration.

**Nongovernmental Participation.** --To assist the Government in its work regarding FAO, a nongovernmental Advisory Committee was established by the Secretary of Agriculture in October 1955. This committee is composed of representatives of 10 national organizations--farm, women's, educational, religious, fisheries, and forestry. The Advisory Committee is frequently consulted on problems and programs relating to U. S. participation in FAO, and is invited to participate in some of the meetings of the U. S. FAO Interagency Committee. It is from this group that nongovernmental members of U. S. Delegations to the biennial Conference of FAO are appointed.

### **USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned**

While almost all of the agencies of the Department are concerned to some extent with programs carried on by the FAO, those with principal interests are: Office of the Secretary; Foreign Agricultural Service; Agricultural Marketing Service; Agricultural Research Service; Forest Service; and the Office of Information. It is from these agencies that specialists are selected for membership on U. S. Delegations to biennial Conferences of FAO. This is so because FAO's programs are largely in specific fields of interests to the agencies named.

Agencies with lesser interests serve on the U. S. FAO Interagency Committee and participate in specialized technical meetings held under FAO auspices. They are: Commodity Stabilization Service; Farmer Cooperative Service; Federal Extension Service; and the Soil Conservation Service.

## **Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences**

### **Origin**

Creation of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS) was authorized by resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, held at Washington in 1940, based on a recommendation of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. While the Institute was at first incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in June 1942, it was formally organized by authority of a Convention, which was opened for signature on January 15, 1944, and which entered into force on November 30, 1944. The Institute was officially recognized as a specialized organization of the Organization of American States in February 1949.

(NOTE: The IAIAS Convention was amended by Protocol and opened for signature on December 1, 1958. The purpose of the Protocol of Amendment is to reorganize and strengthen the Institute, as recommended by the Inter-American Committee of



Presidential Representatives.<sup>1</sup> The organizational structure of the Institute will therefore be changed during the next 12 or so months. For example, the Institute's Board of Directors is to be reorganized so that its membership will be composed of technical representatives of the respective Ministries of Agriculture, which will, according to plans, eliminate the Technical Advisory Council, described below. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that this fact sheet describes the organization of IAIAS as it was set up prior to the new Protocol of Amendment.)

## Purposes and Functions

The objectives of the Institute are to encourage and advance the development of agricultural sciences in the American Republics through research, teaching, and extension activities.

Working on the graduate level, the Institute conducts study and research on agricultural projects which are of concern to more than one country and toward the solution of which more than one country may contribute. It carries on its programs through (1) demonstration farms, where students receive practical training and where modern methods and equipment are tested and adapted; (2) research on specified projects carried on by resident and visiting scientists; (3) teaching for graduate students who are to return to their own countries to occupy scientific or administrative positions; and (4) technical meetings.

## Membership

Membership in the Institute is open to governments of the 21 American Republics upon ratification of the Convention. Fifteen countries are now members. They are:

Chile	Cuba	El Salvador	Honduras	Panama
Colombia	Dominican Repub.	Guatemala	Mexico	United States
Costa Rica	Ecuador	Haiti	Nicaragua	Venezuela

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Field Headquarters: Turrialba, Costa Rica

Director: Dr. Ralph H. Allee

Nationality: American

Executive Headquarters: Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

## Structure

The Institute is governed by a Board of Directors identical in personnel with the Council of the OAS, which meets annually. The United States Representative on the OAS Council is John C. Dreier (with rank of Ambassador), Department of State. The Board elects the Director of the Institute, approves the annual budget submitted by the Director, and fixes the annual quotas of members. (Besides quotas, the Institute receives special grants from organizations interested in promoting improvement of agricultural and rural life.)

The Board also appoints and defines the duties of an Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee, composed of eight members who are specialists in the field of agricultural research and education, is responsible for the general plan of development and activities. It meets twice each year.

There is also a Technical Advisory Council, composed of agricultural experts appointed from each member country. Although the Convention establishing the Institute provided for setting up a Technical Advisory Council, it was not until April 1955 that it

<sup>1</sup> An ad hoc Committee of Presidential Representatives of the 21 American Republics, set up by suggestion of the President of the United States in July 1956, with the purpose of considering ways for making the Organization of American States a more effective instrument of Inter-American cooperation. Now superseded by a special committee of the Council of OAS, popularly known as the "Committee of 21."

came into being. Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, is the U. S. member of this Council. The Council meets once a year and advises the Director on technical subjects arising in the Institute's management.

The Institute develops and carries on its programs through eight major departments: Departments of Animal Industry; Agricultural Engineering; Plant Industry; Economics and Rural Welfare; Extension and Vocational Education Service; the Inter-American Cacao Center; Library; and Publications. Each of the departments is headed by a scientist who is primarily concerned with organizing and conducting research, and teaching graduate students.

### **USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned**

The agency principally concerned with the work of the IAIAS is the Agricultural Research Service. As stated earlier in this Fact Sheet, the Administrator of ARS is the U. S. Member of the Institute's Technical Advisory Council, and thus has a voice in its programs and in its management.

The Foreign Agricultural Service also has an interest in the organization from the standpoint of Inter-American agricultural relations, as well as an interest in its programs dealing with tropical products.

A representative of the ARS serves as Adviser to the U. S. Member of the OAS Council, with a representative of FAS as alternate.

## **International Cotton Advisory Committee**

### **Origin**

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) was established in 1939, by a resolution approved by 10 governments participating in an International Cotton Meeting, held at Washington, in September 1939.

### **Purposes and Functions**

The Committee is one of a number of international bodies established to foster economic cooperation among friendly nations in the solution of problems affecting commodities of major importance in international trade. It is a medium for assembling and analyzing data on world cotton production, consumption, and trade stocks and prices. Its functions are to observe and keep in close touch with developments in the world cotton market and to suggest to member governments any measures considered suitable and practicable for the achievement of ultimate international collaboration.

### **Membership**

The original members of the Committee were primarily cotton exporting countries. However, in 1945, nations substantially interested in the importation of cotton were invited to join, so that now it is an association of governments having an interest in the production, export, import, and consumption of cotton. Present members are:

Argentina	El Salvador	Korea	Spain
Australia	Finland	Mexico	Sudan
Austria	France	Netherlands	Sweden
Belgium	Germany	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Brazil	Greece	Norway	Turkey
Canada	Guatemala	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Colombia	India	Peru	United States
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Japan		

## Headquarters and Executive Officer

Washington, D. C. (Room 1415 South Agriculture Building)  
Executive Secretary: Robert B. Evans

Nationality: American

## Structure

The Committee, composed of one or more representatives appointed by the member governments, meets in annual plenary session. Between these sessions, it functions in Washington as a Standing Committee on which all members are represented.

The Secretariat is headed by an Executive Secretary. It collects, analyzes, and distributes current official cotton information to all participating governments.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Foreign Agricultural Service, the Commodity Stabilization Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service all have interests in the work of the Cotton Advisory Committee. Representatives of these agencies serve on U. S. Delegations to annual plenary sessions of ICAC. Members of FAS and CSS also serve on the Standing Committee of the ICAC.

## International Seed Testing Association

### Origin

The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) is an outgrowth of the European Seed Testing Association, which was established in 1921 by informal agreement among 16 European countries for the purpose of standardizing methods and terms for the analysis of seed in international trade. The organization adopted its present title in 1924 when, at a meeting of 26 countries, held in Cambridge, England, its membership was expanded to include non-European countries, including the United States.

### Purposes and Functions

The purpose of the Association is "to further all matters connected with accurate and uniform methods in testing and evaluating seeds in order to facilitate efficiency in production, processing, distribution, and utilization of seeds to be used for sowing."

This objective is accomplished through (a) the adoption of uniform methods and terminology; (b) the conducting of comparative tests and research to improve the technique; (c) the holding of congresses for mutual deliberation and exchange of information; and (d) the publication of proceedings.

### Membership

Membership in ISTA is confined to official seed-testing stations controlled by governments, and associations of such stations. Present membership totals 85 stations in the following countries:

Algeria	Denmark	Italy	Sweden
Argentina	Finland	Japan	Switzerland
Australia	France	Netherlands	Union of South Africa
Austria	Germany, Fed. Repub.	New Zealand	United Arab Repub. <sup>1</sup>
Belgium	Germany, East Zone	Norway	United Kingdom
Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland	United States
Canada	Ireland	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Southern Rhodesia	

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<sup>1</sup> Egypt.



## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Secretariat: Copenhagen, Denmark (Dansk Frokontrollen, Thorvaldsensvej 57)

Secretary-Treasurer: Christian Stahl

Nationality: Danish

## Structure

A congress is held every 3 years, but a General Assembly may be called between the triennial congresses. The structure of the organization consists of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, an Executive Committee, 14 Technical Committees, and a Secretariat. All of the officers and committee members are technical experts. The Executive Committee is composed of persons who are in direct charge of official seed-testing stations.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

Three agencies of the Department are concerned with activities of the International Seed Testing Association: Agricultural Marketing Service; Agricultural Research Service; and the Foreign Agricultural Service.

AMS administers the domestic Federal Seed Act and supervises all seed testing in Federal Seed-Testing Laboratories of the United States. That agency thus has chief responsibility for U. S. participation in ISTA. The current President of ISTA is W. A. Davidson, of the AMS Grain Division.

ARS interests are principally concerned with ISTA's work on technical standards for maintaining the purity and viability of seed in international trade, and in a number of activities concerned with various phases of seed research.

FAS interests are concerned with seed in international trade.

## International Sugar Council

### Origin

The International Sugar Council was first established to administer the International Sugar Agreement signed at London in May 1937, which came into force on September 1, 1937. Since then the Council has been reconstituted twice: first, to administer the 1953 Agreement, as amended by Protocol in 1956, and second, to administer the 1958 Agreement, which was negotiated at Geneva, Switzerland, in September-October 1958, and which entered into force on January 1, 1959.

The International Sugar Agreement was developed after a long period of recurring crises in the sugar industry. Various attempts were made to draw up intergovernmental agreements designed to establish a balance in world markets between supply and demand, but it was not until the World Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933 that definite steps were taken that led to the development (in 1937) of a truly international agreement between both importing and exporting countries.

Although the operative provisions of the 1937 Agreement ceased to be in effect after the outbreak of World War II, the Council continued to function as a standby organization to keep the sugar situation under review. The first postwar session of the Council was held at London in June 1950, the purpose of which was to set up machinery for negotiating a new Agreement--the Agreement of 1953, which came into force in January 1954.

### Objectives of the Agreement

The Agreement is a multilateral export quota type agreement designed to keep world "free market" sugar prices within a specific price range through adjustments of the export quotas. The broad objectives of the Agreement are: to assure supplies of sugar to importing countries and markets for sugar to exporting countries at equitable and stable

prices; to increase the consumption of sugar throughout the world; to maintain the purchasing power in world markets of countries or areas where economies are largely dependent upon the production or export of sugar by providing adequate returns to producers and making it possible to maintain fair standards of labor conditions and wages.

## Functions of the Council

The Council administers the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement. It is authorized to establish export quotas each year in accordance with world requirements for sugar and to adjust these quotas, whenever necessary, in order to maintain the world price of sugar within a range specified in the Agreement. It also conducts studies and investigations of the world's sugar economy; collects and distributes information pertinent to the operation of the Agreement; and in general serves as an international forum for the discussion of world sugar problems.

## Membership

As of March 1, 1959, 26 exporting countries, and 10 importing countries had ratified or acceded to the 1958 Agreement, or had stated their intentions to do so. They are:

### Exporter Membership:

Australia	Denmark	Indonesia	Peru
Belgium	Dominican Repub.	Italy	Philippines
Brazil	El Salvador	Mexico	Poland
China	France	Netherlands	Portugal
Costa Rica	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Union of South Africa
Cuba	Haiti	Panama	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Hungary		

### Importer Membership:

Canada	Ghana	Israel	United Kingdom
Germany, Fed. Repub.	Greece	Japan	United States
	Ireland	Morocco	

## Headquarters and Executive Officer

London, England (28 Haymarket, London, S. W. 1)

Executive Director: Eric Roll

Nationality: British

## Structure

The Council meets in full session at least twice each year. It is headed by a nonvoting Chairman and a nonvoting Vice-Chairman, each elected for one quota (calendar) year, and each selected alternately from among the delegations of the importing and exporting countries. Member countries are represented on the Council by one delegate and such alternates and advisers as the member wishes to name. The number of votes to which each country is entitled is based upon its status as an exporter or importer of sugar. The United States and the United Kingdom, having the largest import quotas, each have 245 votes. Total votes of all exporters are equal to the total votes of all importers, so neither group can take advantage of the other. Council decisions are made by a majority of the votes cast.

Chief administrative officer is an Executive Director, who serves also as ex officio Chairman of an Executive Committee, but without vote.

The Executive Committee administers the provisions of the Agreement between sessions of the Council. It is composed of representatives of seven participating exporting countries, and seven importing countries, selected for a quota year by a majority of

votes held by the respective exporting and importing countries. As the two major importing countries, the United States and the United Kingdom have permanent membership on the Committee. Each member of the Committee has one vote, and decisions are taken by majority of the votes cast.

The 1958 Agreement also directs the Council to establish a committee to undertake a number of economic studies, with particular emphasis on ways and means of promoting sugar consumption in countries where it is low, and on research into new uses of sugar and its byproducts. As of this writing, however, the committee has not been established.

### **USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned**

The basic features of the International Sugar Agreement are similar, on an international basis, to those applied domestically by the U. S. Sugar Act, administered by the Commodity Stabilization Service. Thus, CSS has primary responsibility for U. S. obligations under the International Agreement. The Foreign Agricultural Service has secondary interests and, through its Agricultural Attache at London, represents the United States on the Council's Executive Committee. Both agencies are represented on U. S. Delegations to regular sessions of the Sugar Council, the chief delegate usually being a member of the CSS Sugar Division.

### **International Wheat Council**

#### **Origin**

The first International Wheat Council was established in April 1942 to administer a Memorandum of Agreement negotiated by five governments--Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This Memorandum of Agreement had as its main purposes an attempt to minimize the accumulation of excessive stocks of wheat during the war, to provide a relief pool of wheat, and to keep the world wheat situation under review.

The Wheat Council succeeded the International Wheat Advisory Committee, which had been established at London in August 1933, to administer a 21-Government Wheat Agreement. Though the 1933 Agreement proved ineffective, this Committee remained in being and, in January 1939, appointed a Preparatory Committee to work toward another Agreement. However, the outbreak of war in 1939 interrupted the nearly completed work of the Preparatory Committee, and it was not until April 1942, when the five governments named above established the International Wheat Council, that preparatory work was again begun toward a full-fledged Wheat Agreement.

Between 1947 and 1949, during which time the Council's membership had been expanded to include 36 countries, two attempts were made to negotiate and put into force an international wheat agreement. Both failed. In January-March 1949, however, at a conference held in Washington, an Agreement was negotiated and entered into force on July 1, 1949. Thereupon, a new International Wheat Council was established to include the 46 governments that ratified the Agreement.

The Agreement was renewed in 1953; again in 1956; and has recently been renegotiated by the United Nations Wheat Conference, held at Geneva, Switzerland, January-March 1959.

#### **Objectives of the Wheat Agreement**

The principal aims of the Agreement are to overcome the hardships caused to producers and consumers by burdensome surpluses and critical shortages of wheat; to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices; to promote the expansion of the international trade in wheat and wheat-flour; and to secure the freest possible flow of this trade in the interests of both exporting and importing countries.



## Functions of the Council

The Council administers the Wheat Agreement. It has responsibility for establishing rules of procedure, recording transactions in fulfillment of guaranteed quantities, and settlement of disputes arising in the Administration of the Agreement.

## Membership

The 1959 Agreement will not be opened for signature until April 6, 1959, and will not go into effect until August 1, 1959; thus the countries listed below were signatories to the 1956 Agreement.

### Importer Membership:

Austria	Greece	Korea	Philippines
Belgium	Guatemala <sup>1</sup>	Lebanon <sup>1</sup>	Portugal
Bolivia <sup>1</sup>	Haiti	Liberia <sup>1</sup>	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Honduras <sup>1</sup>	Mexico <sup>2</sup>	Spain <sup>2</sup>
Costa Rica <sup>1</sup>	Iceland <sup>1</sup>	Netherlands	Switzerland
Cuba	India	New Zealand	Union of So. Africa
Denmark	Indonesia	Nicaragua <sup>1</sup>	United Arab Repub.
Dominican Repub.	Ireland	Norway	Vatican City
Ecuador <sup>1</sup>	Israel	Panama <sup>1</sup>	Venezuela
El Salvador <sup>1</sup>	Italy <sup>2</sup>	Peru	Yugoslavia <sup>1</sup>
Germany, Fed. Repub.	Japan		

(Though the United Kingdom, a major wheat importer, was not a signatory to the 1953 and 1956 Agreements, that country has indicated that it will become a member of the 1959 Agreement. Ceylon and the Federation of Nyasaland are also expected to become members of the new Agreement.)

### Exporter Membership:

Argentina	Canada	Sweden	United States
Australia	France		

## Headquarters and Executive Officers

London, England (28 Haymarket, London, S. W. 1)

Chairman: F. Sheed Anderson

Nationality: British

Vice-Chairman: Sir Edwin McCarthy

Nationality: British

## Structure

Each member country may be represented on the Council by one delegate, one alternate, and such technical advisers as the country wishes to name. Each country has votes in proportion to its export or import quota. The United States and Canada, for example, have the largest export quotas; thus, they have the largest vote among the exporters. Total votes of all exporters are equal to the total of all importers, so neither group can take advantage of the other. Council decisions are made either by two-thirds of the votes cast by importing countries and by exporting countries, or by a majority, depending on the matter being considered. For example, it may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the exporting countries and two-thirds of the votes cast by the importing countries, delegate the exercise of any of its powers or functions; to revoke such actions requires a majority of the votes cast.

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<sup>1</sup> These countries are not expected to adhere to the 1959 Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> These countries are expected to adhere to the 1959 Agreement as exporters.

The Council meets at least twice a year. Between sessions, its work is carried on by an Executive Committee and a Secretariat. The Executive Committee's membership is composed of representatives of four participating exporting countries and eight importing countries, elected annually. As a principal wheat exporter, the United States holds virtually permanent membership on the Executive Committee.

Under the 1959 Agreement, the Council is also authorized to establish an Advisory Committee on Price Equivalents, with a membership of not more than four exporting countries and four importing countries. This Advisory Committee is to keep under continuous review current market conditions, including in particular the movement of prices, for wheat of all classes, types, and grades, and is to inform the Council and the Executive Committee whenever, in its opinion, circumstances exist which are likely to, or require, Council action.

### USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Commodity Stabilization Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service have direct interests in the International Wheat Agreement and in the work of the Council. CSS has primary responsibility for U. S. obligations under the Agreement. The Agricultural Attache (FAS) at London represents the United States on the Council's Executive Committee. Both agencies are represented on U. S. Delegations to Council Sessions, the principal delegate usually being a member of the CSS Wheat Agreement Staff.

### International Wool Study Group

#### Origin

International consultation on wool problems was first suggested by the President of the United States when, in March 1946, he recommended action that led to discussions with the United Kingdom regarding the organization of an international wool conference to consider the present and prospective world-apparel wool situation. In November of that same year an international conference was convened in London, which approved a U. S. recommendation for the establishment of the Wool Study Group. The Group held its first meeting in March-April 1947.

#### Purpose and Functions

Under its terms of reference, the Wool Study Group is empowered to "make such studies of the world wool position as it sees fit, having regard especially to the desirability of providing continuous, accurate information regarding the supply and demand position and its probable development, making use of existing sources so far as practicable." In carrying out this objective, the Group takes into account the desirability of measures designed to stimulate the world consumption of wool, and considers possible solutions to any problems or difficulties which are unlikely to be resolved by the ordinary development of world trade in wool. It collects periodically statistics on the world wool situation and makes the information available to all member countries.

#### Membership

The Group is composed of representatives of the countries which are substantially interested in the production or consumption of wool. A basis for membership is an obligation to supply domestic information on wool regularly to the Group. Present members are:

Argentina	Cuba	India	Japan
Australia	Finland	Iran	Lebanon
Belgium	France	Ireland	Mexico
Canada	Fed. Repub. of Germany	Israel	Netherlands
Colombia	Greece	Italy	New Zealand

Pakistan  
Paraguay  
Sweden

Switzerland  
Syria (UAR)  
Turkey

Union of So. Africa  
United States

United Kingdom  
Uruguay

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

London, England (Board of Trade, House Guards Avenue, Whitehall)

Chairman: Kenneth McGregor

Nationality: British

## Structure

The Group meets in full session at times and places mutually convenient to its members--usually every 2 to 3 years. It has an appointed Management Committee and an appointed Technical Committee. It is also authorized to establish a Secretariat to perform the necessary statistical, clerical, and secretarial work. Until now, however, such a Secretariat has not been established because the United Kingdom Government has provided the necessary clerical assistance. (It is for this reason that no action has been taken on financial assessments against member nations.)

The Management Committee serves as the Group's administrative arm. It keeps governments informed on developments in wool. It arranges conferences of the Group. And it reviews the rights of governments to membership of the Group.

The Technical Committee prepares quarterly reviews of the world wool situation and other statistical information, which is then circulated by the Management Committee to all member nations.

Since its establishment, the Group has held six meetings. The seventh is scheduled to be held in 1959.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The work of the Study Group is of primary interest to the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service. The Agricultural Attache at London represents the United States on the Management Committee, and usually heads the U. S. Delegation to regular sessions of the Group.



## OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Department of Agriculture has either direct or indirect interests in numerous intergovernmental organizations not primarily concerned with agricultural matters, and it participates in some of the conferences and technical meetings held under their auspices. For U. S. participation in these organizations, other Departments have chief responsibility.

Not included in this discussion are such regional pact organizations as NATO, SEATO, and the Baghdad Pact, which are primarily alliances for collective security. It should be noted, however, that these organizations do engage in some economic activities and that the Department has, on a number of occasions, sent technical experts to specialized meetings of both NATO and the Baghdad Pact.

Also omitted are those organs of the United Nations, other organizations in the "United Nations family," and regional organizations engaged in programs that do not in any way involve interests of the Department of Agriculture.

### United Nations

#### Origin

An international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security was first discussed at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States, when the Four Powers agreed (in the Declaration of Four Nations on General Security, released November 1, 1943) on "the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security." This Declaration was adopted in the United States on November 5, 1943, and on June 15, 1944, the President issued a statement which contained a general blueprint of the type of international organization contemplated.

The next step was a conference of the Four Powers--the Dumbarton Oaks Conference (Georgetown, Washington, D. C.)--held in August-October 1944, which developed the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization. The four governments further agreed to take as soon as possible the necessary steps for the preparation of complete proposals which could serve as a basis of discussion at a full conference of all peace-loving nations. This was done at Yalta in February 1945 when the heads of governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States agreed to convene a conference on International Organization at San Francisco on April 25, 1945.

The "United Nations" was a name devised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis.

Representatives of 50 nations met at San Francisco to draft the Charter for the new organization, and on June 26, 1945, the Charter was signed by all 50 governments, a place being reserved for Poland, which became an original signatory on October 15, 1945. Thus, 51 nations became charter members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, after the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States (the five permanent members of the Security Council), and 24 other signatories. That date is now officially designated as United Nations Day.

## Purposes and Principles

The purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The organization is based on the principle of sovereign equality of the member states which agree to fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the Charter. Members are committed to the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means and are obligated to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations." Further, the Charter binds those of its members "which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government" to "recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount" and to "accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost" their well-being.

## Membership

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. Such a nation is admitted to the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The original members include not only the nations which participated in the San Francisco Conference, but also those that had signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, which was the reason that Poland, though not at the San Francisco Conference, became a charter member.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them, or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. Present members of the United Nations are listed below.

Afghanistan	*Dominican Repub.	Japan	Portugal
Albania	*Ecuador	Jordan	Rumania
*Argentina	*El Salvador	Laos	*Saudi Arabia
*Australia	*Ethiopia	*Lebanon	Spain
Austria	Finland	*Liberia	Sudan
*Belgium	*France	Libya	Sweden
*Bolivia	Ghana	*Luxembourg	Thailand
*Brazil	*Greece	Malaya	Tunisia
Bulgaria	*Guatemala	*Mexico	*Turkey
Burma	Guinea, Repub. of	Morocco	*Ukrainian SSR
*Byelorussian SSR	*Haiti	Nepal	*Union of So. Africa
Cambodia	*Honduras	*Netherlands	*USSR
*Canada	Hungary	*New Zealand	*United Arab Repub. <sup>1</sup>
Ceylon	Iceland	*Nicaragua	*United Kingdom
*Chile	*India	*Norway	*United States
*China	Indonesia	Pakistan	*Uruguay
*Colombia	*Iran	*Panama	*Venezuela
*Costa Rica	*Iraq	*Paraguay	Yemen
*Cuba	Ireland	*Peru	*Yugoslavia
*Czechoslovakia	Israel	*Philippines	
*Denmark	Italy	*Poland	

\*Original members.

<sup>1</sup> Egypt and Syria were united in a single state as a result of a plebiscite held in both countries on February 21, 1958.

## **Headquarters and Administrative Officer**

United Nations, New York, N. Y.

Secretary-General: Dag Hammarskhold

Nationality: Swedish

## **Structure**

Six main organs make up the United Nations:

**The General Assembly.** --Composed of all Member Nations. It meets once a year in regular session, but may hold special sessions if the Security Council, or a majority of its Members, request such sessions. The Assembly may discuss and make recommendations on all matters that come under the Charter, except that it cannot make recommendations on any question concerning peace and security being considered by the Security Council, unless the Security Council asks it to do so. If the Security Council fails because of the veto to act on a threat to the peace, the General Assembly can make recommendations to Member Nations for collective action to maintain or restore peace. The Assembly decides important matters by a two-thirds majority vote; other questions by a simple majority. Every vote in the Assembly is equal to every other vote, and there is no "veto."

**The Security Council.** --Composed of 11 Members. Five of these are permanent and are named in the Charter. They are China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The other six are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, and are not eligible for immediate reelection. The Council cannot take any decision except on questions of procedure, if one of the five permanent members is against it; this is called the "veto," or the unanimity rule. The Council is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at the UN Headquarters. Its job is to keep the peace, and it acts on behalf of all the Members of the United Nations. When it is recommending measures for settling a dispute peacefully, a Council member which is a party to the dispute may not vote.

**Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).** --Composed of 18 members, 6 of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a 3-year term. Retiring members are eligible for immediate reelection and often are. ECOSOC is the "workshop" of the United Nations. It is responsible, under the General Assembly's authority, for promoting higher standards of living; full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. There is no "veto" in the Economic and Social Council; all decisions are taken by a simple majority. It meets in two regular sessions a year and in such special sessions as may be required.

**Trusteeship Council.** --Composed of Member countries that are administering Trust Territories, permanent Members of the Security Council not administering such Territories, and enough other Members elected by the General Assembly for 3 years and eligible for immediate reelection so that the number of administering and non-administering Members is equal. Trust Territories are territories which have been placed under the International Trusteeship System by individual agreements approved by the General Assembly or, in the case of "strategic areas," by the Security Council. The idea of the Trusteeship System is to look after the welfare of the peoples of the Territories and to help them to develop so that they may govern themselves. The Council generally meets in two regular sessions a year and in such special sessions as may be necessary. Decisions are taken by simple majority vote.



**The International Court of Justice.** --Composed of 15 judges, no 2 of whom may be nationals of the same country. They are elected for a term of 9 years, with reelection privileges, by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting separately but at the same time. The judges are chosen on the basis of their qualifications, not on the basis of nationality. Care is taken, however, to see that the principal legal systems of the world are represented in the Court. The Court is the principal judicial body of the United Nations. Its job is to consider all cases referred to it by states which are parties to the Statute of the Court. It also gives advisory opinions when asked to do so by the General Assembly, the Security Council, or other authorized bodies of the United Nations or Specialized Agencies. Nine judges make a quorum and questions are decided by a majority vote. In the event of a tie, the President of the Court, or the judge acting for him, casts the deciding vote. The Court is permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations. Its seat is at The Hague.

**Secretariat.** --Composed of a Secretary-General appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, and "such staff as the organization may require." Under the Charter, the Secretary-General has some political as well as administrative responsibilities. The members of the Secretariat are from many different nations; they do not represent their countries, and have agreed to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and not to seek to influence it in carrying out those responsibilities.

Subsidiary bodies of the main organs of the United Nations, which are of concern to the Department of Agriculture, are dealt with in separate Fact Sheets on the next several pages, as are the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

Agreements have been negotiated for bringing these 12 organizations (listed below) into "Specialized Agency" relationship with the United Nations. Although these agencies are autonomous, with their own member governments, their own policymaking and executive bodies, and their own secretariats, they cooperate with the United Nations and submit reports to the UN Economic and Social Council for its information and comment.

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
- International Monetary Fund (FUND)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

## **Commission on International Commodity Trade**

**Origin.** --The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) was established by the 17th Session of the UN Economic and Social Council on April 30, 1954, but it was not organized until the 18th Session of ECOSOC in the summer of 1954.

The Commission was established over the opposition of the United States and four other governments. The United States objected to the resolution because it felt that the terms of reference designed for the Commission were drafted without adequate consideration of the functions performed by already existing international forums dealing with commodity problems, and because some of the Commission's objectives were not acceptable to the United States.

For these reasons, the United States refused active participation in the work of the Commission, though elected (against its wishes) for a term which ended on December 31, 1956, at which time it succeeded in not being reelected.

The Commission was reconstituted, with new terms of reference, by the 26th Session of ECOSOC in July 1958. Its new terms of reference make it more of a study group than an action agency and are purged of objectives that the United States had opposed under its former structure. Hence, the United States declared its willingness to accept election to the reconstituted CICT, and was elected for a 2-year term.

**Purposes and Functions.** --The reconstituted CICT is designed as a forum for the study of developments and trends in commodity trade. It is charged with responsibility for bringing to the attention of ECOSOC and of UN Member Governments its views and recommendations as to the need for governmental or intergovernmental action on problems or emerging problems which its studies may disclose.

The Commission has the following specific functions: to keep constantly under review the movements of world primary commodity markets; to submit periodic reports to ECOSOC on its work; and to publish studies and statistical reports on prices, terms of trade, and other matters relating to international trade in primary commodities.

**Membership.** --The Commission is composed of 18 members of the United Nations, elected by the Economic and Social Council. Present members are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, USSR, and Yugoslavia.

Any Member of the United Nations not represented on CICT may bring to its attention any developments with respect to commodity markets or particular commodities affecting it, and may take part in the Commission's discussion of the problem.

**Headquarters.** --United Nations Headquarters, New York, N. Y.

**Structure.** --The Commission has no formal organizational structure. The Secretariat of the United Nations prepares documentation, and makes other preparations for sessions of the Commission. It is authorized to meet as frequently as it considers necessary to discharge its work efficiently, and when specific items have been proposed for discussion. Meetings are convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** --CICT's terms of reference recognize that the Committee on Commodity Problems of the FAO is the international forum responsible for dealing with problems affecting agricultural commodities. Any agricultural commodity problems brought before CICT are therefore to be referred to the CCP for appropriate consideration.

Department of Agriculture interest in CICT is therefore primarily concerned with its relationships to the CCP. The Foreign Agricultural Service, with the assistance of the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Commodity Stabilization Service, is responsible for the Department's participation in the work of the CCP, and represents the United States at its meetings.

## **Economic Commission for Africa**

**Origin.** --The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on April 29, 1958. It is one of four such regional commissions to be set up by ECOSOC since 1947.

**Purposes.** --The Commission is charged with responsibility for planning and developing programs aimed at raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa,



and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa, both among themselves and with other countries of the world.

**Membership.** --Membership is open to any state in Africa, to Madagascar, and to other African Islands, provided that the state is a member of the United Nations. It is also open to UN members having territorial responsibilities within the geographical scope of the Commission's work. Territories in the area may, on presentation of their application to the Commission by the UN member responsible for the international relations of such territory, be admitted as an Associate Member, and may participate, without vote, in all meetings of the Commission. Associate members may also hold membership and office in subsidiary bodies of the Commission. The Commission may also invite any member of the United Nations not eligible for membership in the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that nonmember. Present members are: Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and the United Kingdom. Territories that are Associate Members are: Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

**Headquarters and Executive Officer.** --Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Executive Secretary: Mekki Abbas

Nationality: Sudanese

**Structure.** --The Commission is headed by an Executive Secretary, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The staff of the Commission, like the other three economic commissions of ECOSOC, forms part of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Commission is required to submit to ECOSOC an annual report on its activities and plans. While it is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to member states, associate members, and specialized agencies, it is required to submit for consideration by ECOSOC any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

Provision has been made for establishing subsidiary bodies of the Commission. However, since the Commission is just now being organized, having met in session for the first time in December 1958, no subsidiary bodies have as yet been established.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** --It is anticipated that USDA's interest in this Commission will be much the same as for those for Europe, Latin America, and Asia and the Far East; thus the Foreign Agricultural Service will be chiefly responsible for the Department's relationships with the African Commission.

### **Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East**

**Origin.** --The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was established by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on March 28, 1947. It covers a region which contains practically half the world's population.

**Purposes.** --The job of ECAFE is to help the countries of the region to act together for the development of their economies, to produce more goods, and to increase trade both within the region and with the rest of the world.

**Membership.** --Membership in ECAFE is open to countries within the geographical scope of Asia and the Far East and to members of the United Nations having territorial interests in the region. Associate membership is open to territories which are not self-governing. Associate members do not vote in plenary meetings of ECAFE, but they may vote and hold office in its subsidiary bodies. ECAFE's members are: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan,

Korea, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and Vietnam. Its association members are: British Borneo, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

**Headquarters and Executive Officer.** --Bangkok, Thailand

Executive Secretary: U Nyun

Nationality: Burmese

**Structure.** --ECAFE operates within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and is subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission is headed by an Executive Secretary, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He is required to report annually to ECOSOC on the work of the Commission.

Under the Commission there are three standing committees--the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the Committee on Trade, and the Inland Transport Committee--which meet annually. The standing committees have in turn subcommittees on specific problems of economic and social development.

There is also a Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, which is concerned primarily with multiple-purpose river basin development. It has completed surveys of water resources development in many countries of the region. The Bureau publishes a quarterly periodical, the "Flood Control Journal," which contains important studies published in technical journals throughout the world and other technical information of particular interest to the region.

The Commission meets in full session once each year.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** --The Foreign Agricultural Service, through its Agricultural Attaches in the region, participates in sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The Agricultural Attache reports to FAS on discussions of agricultural interest, and these reports are distributed to the interested subject matter agencies.

**Economic Commission for Europe**

**Origin.** --The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was established on March 28, 1947--the first of the regional economic commissions set up by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

**Purposes.** --ECE's job is to stimulate action aimed at raising the level of European economic activity, and strengthening and maintaining the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world. One of its chief tasks is to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information pertaining to various fields of economic activity. It encourages the exchange of information between countries, and it encourages greater contacts between people from Eastern and Western Europe through reciprocal and mutually advantageous visits of specialists in agriculture, industry, transport, and trade.

**Membership.** --ECE's terms of reference provide that membership shall be open to all European countries holding membership in the United Nations and to the United States. While the Federal Republic of Germany is not a member of the United Nations, it was granted full membership on February 21, 1956, by special resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council. Switzerland, which is not a member of the United Nations, participates in the Commission as a Consultative Member. Representatives of the Eastern Zone of Germany take part only in the work of ECE's subsidiary organs. Countries holding full membership are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia.



**Headquarters and Executive Officer.** --Geneva, Switzerland (European Office of the United Nations)

Executive Secretary: Sakari Tuomioja

Nationality: Finnish

**Structure.** --The Commission's Secretariat is headed by an Executive Secretary, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who reports annually to the UN Economic and Social Council.

Plenary sessions are held annually. Each member has one vote and decisions are taken by a majority of the members present and voting. However, action may not be taken in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

ECE has a number of subsidiary bodies, the principal ones being (1) Committee on Agricultural Problems; (2) Coal Committee; (3) Committee on Electric Power; (4) Housing Committee; (5) Industry and Material Committee; (6) Inland Transport Committee; (7) Steel Committee; (8) Timber Committee; and (9) Committee on Development of Trade. Another organ is the Conference of European Statisticians.

The committees of most interest to the U. S. Department of Agriculture are the Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Timber Committee. The Committee on Agricultural Problems keeps the agricultural market under continuous consideration. It also deals with problems concerning perishable foodstuffs, mechanization of agriculture, and the standardization of conditions of sale for cereals and for citrus fruits. In the Timber Committee importers and exporters regularly review the timber situation and forecast wood requirements and supplies.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** --A number of Department agencies are interested in ECE's work, the principal ones being the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Forest Service, and the Agricultural Research Service.

FAS is usually represented on U.S. Delegations to plenary sessions of the Commission, and the Agricultural Attache at Bern, Switzerland, is usually the U. S. Delegate to annual meetings of the Committee on Agricultural Problems.

The Forest Service has a direct interest in the work of the Timber Committee and its subgroups, and cooperates by furnishing information on the U. S. timber situation and outlook. Representatives of the Forest Service have attended some of the meetings of the Timber Committee, and have been represented on special missions and study tours pertaining to ECE's forestry work.

ARS's chief interest is in the Commission's work on the mechanization of agriculture, and it supplies information to the Commission on U. S. work in this field. Other agencies of the Department, especially the Agricultural Marketing Service, cooperate from time to time by supplying statistical information and publications pertaining to specific agricultural programs.

ECE's studies and reports, particularly the annual Economic Survey of Europe, are useful in the Department's foreign agricultural analysis work.

## **Economic Commission for Latin America**

**Origin.** --The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was founded on February 25, 1948, by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

**Purposes.** --ECLA's principal purpose is to give special attention to questions of economic development in Latin America, with a view to raising the standard of living of the peoples of the region. To this end it carries out economic, technological, and statistical studies to assist governments in solving urgent problems. One of its principal publications is the annual Economic Survey, which describes and analyzes the most

significant developments that have taken place in the course of a year or more in all branches of the Latin American economy. It also promotes action and takes part in action programs, and it arranges technical meetings for the exchange of ideas and experience.

ECLA works closely with other international and regional organizations in dealing with many aspects of Latin American economic problems. For example, because of the importance of agriculture in the region's economy, there is permanent liaison between ECLA and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. An economist of the FAO works at ECLA headquarters and heads up a joint ECLA/FAO program. Other specialized agencies of the United Nations cooperate similarly in other phases of ECLA's work.

**Membership.** --ECLA's members are the 20 Latin American members of the United Nations, plus countries having territorial interests in the region. Thus, the following countries hold membership: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

**Headquarters and Executive Officer.** --Main Office: Santiago, Chile; Sub-Office: Mexico City, Mexico

Executive Secretary: Dr. Raul Prebisch

Nationality: Argentinian

**Structure.** --ECLA's Secretariat is headed by an Executive Secretary, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General. The Commission reports annually to its parent body, the UN Economic and Social Council.

While the Commission formerly met in full session annually, it now meets biennially. Between sessions, its Committee of the Whole meets to examine and approve the work program and to discuss other matters of immediate interest.

ECLA carries on a large portion of its work through technical meetings organized in cooperation with other international organizations, particularly the specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as FAO, ILO, WHO, and UNESCO.

The Commission has also created a Trade Committee to seek specific and effective ways of solving the problems of inter-Latin-American trade.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** -- The Foreign Agricultural Service is the principal agency of the Department that is concerned with ECLA activities. A member of the FAS Washington staff and the Agricultural Attache at the conference site serve on U. S. Delegations to the Commission's plenary sessions.

## **United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance**

**Origin.** --The United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance is popularly known as ETAP (Expanded Technical Assistance Program). The program was established by resolution of the UN General Assembly in 1949, and began its operations in July 1950.

**Purposes.** --The purpose of ETAP is to help provide countries with the technical knowledge, techniques, and skills they need for developing their economies.

The program takes several forms. One of the most important is providing the services of experts to help the governments of less developed countries carry out their own plans for building up technical skills and resources. Another form of aid is the award of fellowships and scholarships to nationals of less developed countries to make it possible for them to obtain wider training abroad which they can put to use in their own countries.



Still another form is the conducting of development and training centers, demonstration projects, and pilot schemes in the underdeveloped countries themselves, usually on a regional basis.

**Participation.** --Participation is open to members of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies that take part in the program--Food and Agriculture Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Labor Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Health Organization; World Meteorological Organization; and the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization--and (effective January 1959) the International Atomic Energy Agency.

**Financial Resources.** --ETAP is financed from a Special Account to which participating governments contribute voluntarily on a yearly basis. It should not be confused with the United Nations' "regular" technical assistance program, which is financed from its regular budget. The Special Account is shared by the United Nations (Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations - TAO) and the eight other agencies named above.

**Headquarters and Executive Officer.** --United Nations Headquarters, New York, N. Y.

Exec. Chairman of Technical Assistance Board: David Owen

Nationality: British

**Structure.** --Activities under ETAP are coordinated through a Technical Assistance Board (TAB), composed of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads (or their representatives) of the participating agencies. To help coordinate the work in the field, TAB is assisted by Resident Representatives, or liaison officers, who cover some 45 to 50 countries. The Executive Chairman of TAB is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultation with the other agencies. The Board reports to a standing committee of the UN Economic and Social Council--the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC)--which reviews policies and progress and recommends future action on technical assistance matters. Its approval is a prerequisite for any commitment of funds to participating organizations. TAC reports to the UN Economic and Social Council, which, in turn, reports to the General Assembly.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** --The Department's interest in ETAP is both direct and indirect. As the U. S. Department charged with responsibility for coordinating U. S. relationships with FAO, it has a direct interest in the technical assistance activities of that Organization. Agencies principally concerned with FAO's technical assistance work are the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Agricultural Research Service--FAS for certain policy matters and coordination and ARS for technical advice and personnel.

Indirect interest in other ETAP activities are those carried on by such Agencies as WHO and UNESCO. Technical experts of the Department, especially the Agricultural Research Service, the Forest Service, and the Soil Conservation Service, often serve as consultants to the various Agencies in carrying out technical assistance programs, and often attend seminars, training centers, and technical meetings as lecturers and instructors.

## **United Nations Special Fund**

**Origin.** --The Special Fund was established by resolution of the 13th UN General Assembly, on October 14, 1958, "to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic, and social development of the less developed countries."

Its establishment grew out of a proposal of the United States Delegation at the 12th General Assembly, which was unanimously accepted. By resolution of that session, a Preparatory Committee of 16 governments was established to define the basic fields of technical assistance and development which the new Fund should encompass, and to recommend administrative and operational machinery most appropriate for the Fund.

The Preparatory Committee held its first meeting on March 11, 1958, and on April 15, 1958, presented its report and recommendations to the UN Economic and Social Council. These recommendations were approved by ECOSOC resolution of July 31, 1958, and transmitted to the 13th General Assembly for final action.

**Purposes.** --The program envisioned for the Special Fund differs from that of the skill-sharing Expanded Technical Assistance Program in that it is to devote its resources to relatively large projects aimed at facilitating new capital investment of all types--private and public, national and international--by creating conditions which will make such investments either feasible or more effective.

Its basic fields of assistance include special projects in the development and improvement of (1) natural resources; (2) industry; (3) agriculture; (4) transport and communications; (5) building and housing; (6) health; (7) education; (8) statistics; and (9) public administration. Projects may be undertaken for one country or a group of countries or a region.

**Participation.** --Participation in the Fund is open to all Member Nations of either the United Nations, or the various other Agencies in the "United Nations family."

**Financial Resources.** --The Fund's financial resources are derived from voluntary contributions of participating governments. It is also authorized to receive donations from nongovernmental sources. Pledges to the Fund may be made either annually, or for a period of years.

**Headquarters and Administrative Officer.** --United Nations Headquarters, New York, N. Y.

Managing Director: Paul G. Hoffman

Nationality: American

**Structure.** --The Fund is an organ of the United Nations, administered under the authority of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Its governing and administrative bodies are the Governing Council, Managing Director, and Consultative Board.

The Governing Council is composed of representatives of 18 Member Nations, elected for 3-year terms by the Economic and Social Council, and representing equally the developed and the less developed countries. This Council is responsible for policy guidance on the administration and operations of the Fund. It has final authority for approval of projects and programs recommended by the Managing Director. Decisions of the Governing Council on important questions--policy, approval of projects, and allocation of funds--are made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Decisions on other questions are made by a majority of the members present and voting. The Council is required to meet at least twice a year.

The Managing Director is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of 4 years, and eligible for reappointment. He has overall responsibility for the operations of the Fund, with sole authority to recommend to the Governing Council projects submitted by governments.

The Consultative Board is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or their designated representatives. The Board advises the Managing Director in the examination and appraisal of project requests and proposed programs of the Special Fund.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** --Because programs under the Special Fund are just now beginning, it is too soon to know definitely the part that the Department of Agriculture will assume as time goes on. As of now, however, it is anticipated that the



Department's interests will relate primarily to projects carried out by the FAO, and that individual agency interests will be similar to those described for ETAP (see page 27).

## **United Nations Children's Fund**

**Origin.** --The United Nations Children's Fund was originally established by the UN General Assembly on December 11, 1946, as an emergency program. Its purpose then was to provide emergency feeding, clothing, and care for millions of children whose lives had been upset by World War II. The Fund carried the title, "United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund" (UNICEF).

In December 1950, however, the General Assembly approved a resolution to shift the emphasis of the program to meet long-range needs of children, particularly in underdeveloped countries, and in 1953 extended the program without time limit. The General Assembly resolution of 1953 also changed the name of the organization to "United Nations Children's Fund." The initials of the new name did not make for easy pronunciation, though, so UNICEF, pronounced "U-ni-cef," is still the commonly used abbreviated name of the organization.

**Purposes.** --The principal purposes of UNICEF, under its long-range program, is to help with child and maternal care programs in the underdeveloped countries and territories. This aid is mainly for control of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, trachoma, and yaws; for setting up maternal and child welfare centers and training midwives and nurses' aides, particularly for rural areas; for child-feeding programs; and for milk-conservation schemes to assure better use of local supplies for children. In addition, UNICEF continues to take emergency relief action in times of flood, earthquake, or other disasters affecting children and mothers.

**Participation.** --UNICEF is a worldwide cooperative on behalf of children. It draws upon those countries able to help with money, goods, and services and distributes that aid on the basis of need, without regard to race, creed, nationality, or political consideration. Thus, all nations of the world are eligible for participation in UNICEF's program.

**Financial Resources.** --The resources of UNICEF consist of voluntary contributions, both governmental and private. In a number of countries private institutions organize fund-raising campaigns for UNICEF. In addition to payments to the central account, recipient governments also contribute to UNICEF projects in local currencies and in such other forms as local personnel, services, transportation, locally available supplies, equipment, and facilities. About two-thirds of the total funds come from local contributions by recipient countries.

**Headquarters and Executive Officer.** --United Nations Headquarters, New York, N. Y.

Executive Director: Maurice Pate

Nationality: American

**Structure.** --UNICEF operates under the direction of an Executive Board which meets regularly twice a year to establish policies, as well as to approve government plans of operation for projects which are to receive UNICEF support, the amount of aid to be given to each project, and the budget for operating the Fund. The Executive Board is composed of 30 nations, elected by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Board reports to ECOSOC, which, in turn, reports to the General Assembly.

The daily business of UNICEF is administered by an Executive Director, with the assistance of representatives in country and regional offices in many parts of the world, as well as a small headquarters staff.

In assisting projects, UNICEF works closely with other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. A Joint Committee on Health Policy, representing the Executive Boards of WHO and UNICEF, has been in existence since 1948. More recently, a FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee was set up, and held its first meeting in September 1958. These joint committees function mainly as bodies to ensure coordination in program planning and operations in fields of mutual interest.

**USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned.** --The Foreign Agricultural Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Commodity Stabilization Service, and the Agricultural Research Service are all involved in one way or another with UNICEF operations.

FAS interest is concerned primarily with the relationships of UNICEF programs to those of the FAO. That agency participates in the work of the recently established FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.

AMS and CSS interests have to do with distributing dried skim milk from the United States through UNICEF channels. Since 1955, under authority of Title III of Public Law 480, the Department has donated to UNICEF up to 100 million pounds of dried skim milk annually. The Agricultural Marketing Service has the planning and regulatory responsibility for this activity. The Commodity Stabilization Service then contracts for quantities available from CCC surplus stocks, and arranges for processing, packaging, and transportation. The packaged dried skim milk is transported free of cost to UNICEF to the U. S. port of exit, and UNICEF takes it from there.

While the Agricultural Research Service is not directly concerned with UNICEF operations, it has an interest in programs for improving nutrition--international as well as national. That agency therefore is interested in UNICEF's child-feeding programs. It also assists in deciding U. S. positions towards FAO/UNICEF programs involving nutrition education.

Both ARS and AMS are represented on the U. S. Interdepartmental Committee on Social Welfare Policy, which serves as an advisory committee on UN social welfare activities, including those of UNICEF. Those agencies therefore have a voice in the development of U. S. positions on UNICEF operations.

## International Atomic Energy Agency

### Origin

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was founded on October 26, 1956, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, when 70 nations signed a Statute at the conclusion of a conference in which 81 nations participated. It came into formal existence on July 29, 1957.

Establishment of a world organization to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy was first proposed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on December 8, 1953, when he addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations. In presenting his proposal, the President said he believed that an International Atomic Energy Agency would "...open up a new channel for peaceful discussion, and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conversations, if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear, and is to make positive progress toward peace."

While the President's proposal was acclaimed throughout the world, the USSR refused to cooperate and, as one of the government's principally involved in the use of the atom, its negative attitude became the one major obstacle to the immediate establishment of the IAEA.



Nevertheless, the United States did not wait for Soviet agreement to begin to make the benefits of atomic energy available to other countries. While continuing to work for the early establishment of the world agency, the United States launched its Atoms-for-Peace program to help other nations in the peaceful uses of the atom.

Finally, in the face of continued worldwide support for the IAEA, the attitude of the Soviet Union began to change, and at the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva, Switzerland, in the summer of 1955, there was extensive participation by Soviet scientists. Shortly afterward, the Soviet Union joined the ever-widening group of nations actively negotiating to establish the IAEA, which led to the negotiating conference in October 1956.

While the IAEA was established under the aegis of the United Nations, and has entered into formal agreements with the UN and its Specialized Agencies, it has not entered into an agreement to operate as a "Specialized Agency of the UN." It does, however, submit reports on its activities to the UN General Assembly and to other organs of the United Nations on matters within the competence of such organs.

## Purposes and Functions

The IAEA is an instrument for the worldwide sharing of information, technical skills, radioactive materials, and nuclear fuels for peaceful atomic energy projects. It provides a means by which the atom could be progressively removed from military stockpiles and placed at the service of science and industry.

By the terms of its Statute, the Agency is to "seek to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world." It is also to insure, so far as it is able, that its assistance is not used to further any military purpose. And it is charged with developing worldwide safety standards for protection of health and for the problem of waste disposal.

The first job of the Agency is that of accelerating the spread of atomic knowledge. It is a clearinghouse for scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy. It is authorized to publish significant books and articles which are not readily available throughout the world, and to establish libraries of technical and scientific publications. It is directed to stimulate the interchange of ideas, of scientists, and experts.

In addition to assisting the flow of ideas, the Agency promotes the application of atomic energy to basic human needs--such as use of radioactive isotopes in agriculture, medicine, and industry, and the use of atomic energy as a source of electrical power. It may build and operate research and power reactors and laboratories in order to carry out its own research on peaceful uses of atomic energy, and it may assist Member countries to establish their own facilities for peaceful atomic energy research or power production. To do these jobs the Agency serves as a pool for the fissionable materials which are used by research and power reactors, and as a channel for delivering them to the user country. Materials are made available to the Agency (on a reimbursable basis, unless otherwise agreed) by countries advanced in the production of atomic energy materials.

It should be pointed out here that IAEA was not created for the purpose of distributing economic aid. Unless otherwise agreed, the nations receiving materials and facilities pay for them, and the contributing nations are reimbursed by the Agency. Member nations may also provide voluntary contributions of services, materials, and facilities. The IAEA establishes a fair rate of charges for assistance, and operates on a nonprofit basis.

A principal responsibility of the Agency applies to safeguards--controls to insure that Agency assistance cannot be diverted to any military purposes and to insure adequate protection of health of project workers, as well as the public at large, and safety

of property. These safeguards are enforced by IAEA through agreements signed by countries receiving assistance in setting up an atomic energy plant. Noncompliance with the safeguard provisions may result in prompt termination of assistance, demand for the return of Agency materials, and suspension of membership in the Agency. IAEA's governing Board is instructed to report any noncompliance to all Members of the Agency and to the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations.

Besides technical assistance activities which the Agency is authorized to carry out under its regular program, it is a participant in the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program and the United Nations Special Fund.

In the field of agriculture, responsibility for technical assistance work on atomic energy is shared by FAO and IAEA. It is the primary responsibility of IAEA to assist governments on basic research related to the potential use of atomic energy in agriculture. FAO, on its side, is primarily responsible for assisting governments with regard to the applications of atomic energy to agriculture, in food preservation, and in agricultural research (such as the use of radioactive isotopes). Close cooperative relationships are being developed between IAEA and FAO.

## Membership

The 80 nations that signed the Agency's Statute during the 90 days it was open for signature are Members of the United Nations or of the Specialized Agencies and are eligible to become charter members of the IAEA. Other states, whether or not members of the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies, may be admitted by the General Conference on recommendation of the Board of Governors of the Agency after determining that such states are willing and able to carry out the obligations of membership and observe the principles of the United Nations Charter. Sixty-nine states had ratified the Statute as of December 1, 1958:

Afghanistan	Germany, Fed. Repub.	Paraguay
Albania	Greece	Peru
Argentina	Guatemala	Philippines
Australia	Haiti	Poland
Austria	Honduras	Portugal
Belgium	Hungary	Romania
Brazil	Iceland	Spain
Bulgaria	India	Sudan
Burma	Indonesia	Sweden
Byelorussian SRR	Iran	Switzerland
Cambodia	Israel	Thailand
Canada	Italy	Tunisia
Ceylon	Japan	Turkey
China	Korea	Ukranian SRR
Cuba	Luxembourg	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	USSR
Denmark	Monaco	United Arab Repub.
Dominican Repub.	Morocco	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Netherlands	United States
El Salvador	New Zealand	Vatican City
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Finland	Norway	Vietnam
France	Pakistan	Yugoslavia

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Vienna, Austria (Karntner Ring 11, Wien I.)

Director-General: W. Sterling Cole

Nationality: American

## Structure

The main policy-making and functional body of the Agency is a Board of Governors, composed of 23 members--13 designated annually by the outgoing Board, and 10 elected biennially by the Agency's General Conference. The formula approved for membership on the Board provides that atomically advanced countries of the world will have virtually permanent representation on the Board. Provision is also made for adequate representation from each of the eight geographic areas of the world.

The General Conference of all Member states convenes annually, but may meet in special session if so decided by the Board of Governors or at the request of a majority of Members. The General Conference has the authority to consider and approve amendments to the Agency's Statutes, to admit new Members recommended by the Board, to take decisions on other matters referred to it by the Board, and to propose matters for consideration by the Board. It reviews and approves the Agency's budget, approves the appointment of the Director-General, and, as stated above, elects 10 members of the Board of Governors. Decisions on financial questions, amendments to the Statutes, and suspension of Members are taken by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, and each Member has one vote. Decisions on other questions are made by a simple majority.

The Staff of the Agency is headed by a Director-General, appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a period of 4 years. He is the chief administrative officer of the Agency, and reports to the Board of Governors. In selecting the staff, the Agency's Statute directs it to select employees of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence, and integrity; and to give some preference to nationals of Member countries providing support to the Agency.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

It is anticipated that as IAEA's programs develop, a number of Department agencies may be drawn into closer participation in some of its activities--that is, its work in such fields as the use of isotopes in soils research, in plant breeding, and in food preservation and food processing. From a subject matter standpoint, ARS, SCS, FS, and AMS all have interests in these activities. And the REA has an interest in the Agency's projects concerned with atomic energy as a source of electrical power.

The FAS, and particularly the ARS, played a part in the preparatory work that preceded the establishment of the IAEA. Both agencies participated in the preparation of materials that were assembled to guide U. S. members of the Preparatory Commission.

From the standpoint of actual participation in international conferences on peaceful uses of atomic energy--including those conducted as part of the U. S. "Atoms-for-Peace" program--the ARS has had the most prominent participation. The SCS has also participated by providing advisory services to U. S. participants in such meetings.

FAS's principal interest in the IAEA has to do with its relationships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN.



# International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

## Origin

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is popularly known as the World Bank, and is sometimes referred to simply as the Bank. It was founded at the Bretton Woods (New Hampshire) Conference in the summer of 1944, when representatives of 44 nations met, at the invitation of the United States, to lay plans for a new method of international economic and financial cooperation in the postwar years. Its Constitution, in the form of Articles of Agreement, reflected the expectation that there would be no full and spontaneous revival of international investment at the end of the war. They were based on the hope that a soundly organized intergovernmental institution, working in cooperation with private capital, could help find the funds that would be needed to reconstruct countries damaged by war and to promote economic growth in underdeveloped countries.

Two complementary institutions grew out of the Bretton Woods Conference--the other one was the International Monetary Fund (described in a separate fact sheet). Both the World Bank and the Fund began operations on December 27, 1945. Both became specialized agencies of the United Nations in November 1947.

## Purposes and Functions

The Bank is a worldwide effort to guide international investment into economically sound and productive channels. Its functions are to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of Members by facilitating the investment and capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment, and when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of its Members.

Thus, on a "good risk" basis, the Bank lends funds or guarantees loans for reconstruction of industry and development of economic facilities. By so doing, it promotes the flow of capital internationally for productive purposes. The Bank's aid is not limited to granting or guaranteeing loans, however, for it also provides technical assistance in the form of sending missions with various functions to countries requesting such assistance.

Also, the Bank is a borrower as well as a lender. It sells its bonds in the financial markets of the world. And it replenishes its funds through the sale to outside investors of obligations received from its borrowers.

## Membership

To become a Member of the Bank, a nation must first become a Member of the International Monetary Fund, and only governments may belong. On joining, each government subscribes to shares in the Bank's capital, the amount of the subscription in each case depending on the Member's national income and international trade. Sixty-eight governments are now members of the Bank. They are:

Afghanistan	Canada	Dominican Repub.	Greece
Argentina	Ceylon	Ecuador	Guatemala
Australia	Chile	El Salvador	Haiti
Austria	China	Ethiopia	Honduras
Belgium	Colombia	Finland	Iceland
Bolivia	Costa Rica	France	India
Brazil	Cuba	Germany, Fed. Repub.	Indonesia
Burma	Denmark	Ghana	Iran

Iraq	Luxembourg	Paraguay	Turkey
Ireland	Malaya	Peru	Union of So. Africa
Israel	Mexico	Philippines	United Arab Repub.
Italy	Morocco	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom
Japan	Netherlands	Spain	United States
Jordan	Nicaragua	Sudan	Uruguay
Korea	Norway	Sweden	Venezuela
Lebanon	Pakistan	Thailand	Vietnam
Libya	Panama	Tunisia	Yugoslavia

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Washington, D. C. (1818 H Street, N. W.)

President: Eugene R. Black

Nationality: American

## Structure

All powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, composed of one Governor and one Alternate appointed by each Member Government, which meets once a year. Voting power is based on the Member's subscription to the Bank's capital. The Board has delegated most of its powers to 16 Executive Directors, of whom 5 are appointed by Members having the largest number of shares, and the others elected by the Governors of the remaining Members. The Executive Directors meet at least once a month in Washington.

Conduct of the Bank's business is the responsibility of the President, who is also ex officio Chairman of the Executive Directors.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

Although the Department of Agriculture is not directly involved in U. S. participation in the Bank's operations, it does have an interest in its actions affecting international trade in agricultural products.

The Office of the Secretary is represented by an Observer on the U. S. National Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and its "Alternates" Committee. The Foreign Agricultural Service has Observer representation on the Council's Staff Committee and work groups. The Council is responsible for coordinating the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the Governing and executive Boards of the Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation.

The Foreign Agricultural Service, through its Trade Policy Division, also works closely with the Bank, the Fund, and the IFC in analyzing the impact of international monetary and financial developments on the competitive position of U. S. agricultural products in domestic and foreign markets.

## International Civil Aviation Organization

### Origin

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was founded at Chicago, Illinois, on December 7, 1944. At that time 52 nations concluded a Convention to come into force when ratified by 26 nations. It did not come about, however, until April 1947.

Anticipating that considerable time was certain to elapse before the required number of governments ratified the Convention, the Chicago Conference provided for a provisional body to function in the interim period. This was the Provisional International Civil

Aviation Organization, which functioned for a period of nearly 2 years, and prepared the way for the permanent organization. ICAO came into being on April 4, 1947, following ratification of the Convention by the 26th state. It became a specialized agency of the United Nations in October 1947.

## Purposes and Functions

The objectives and aims of ICAO are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world.

Through ICAO, its members seek to achieve uniformity in all matters where uniformity will facilitate and improve navigation. Uniformity is achieved through the adoption of standards which become Annexes to the ICAO Convention. These standards, 15 of which have been adopted, deal with such matters as air navigation aids; airports; rules of the air; licensing of personnel; meteorological information; search and rescue; and facilitating the movement of air passengers, freight, and mail across international boundaries. In the implementation of the adopted standards and recommended practices, ICAO assists its members through such means as technical publications, aviation training programs, and technical assistance.

The Organization supervises the administration of the North Atlantic Ocean Stations Agreement under which a network of ocean weather observation ships in the North Atlantic provide weather information as well as search and rescue aid and navigation and communication services to aircraft. It has also developed a joint voluntary support program, which provides for the cooperative financing of air navigation facilities and services provided in Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.

ICAO's technical assistance activities include sending missions to underdeveloped countries to train local personnel and to advise the civil aviation authorities of these countries. It also grants fellowships for study in countries where aviation is more developed.

## Membership

Seventy-one nations are members of the ICAO:

Afghanistan	Czechoslovakia	Honduras	Libya	Sudan
Argentina	Denmark	Iceland	Luxembourg	Sweden
Australia	Dominican	India	Mexico	Switzerland
Austria	Repub.	Indonesia	Morocco	Thailand
Belgium	Ecuador	Iran	Netherlands	Tunisia
Bolivia	El Salvador	Iraq	New Zealand	Turkey
Brazil	Ethiopia	Ireland	Nicaragua	Un. of So.
Burma	Finland	Israel	Norway	Africa
Cambodia	France	Italy	Pakistan	United Arab
Canada	Germany, Fed.	Japan	Paraguay	Repub.
Ceylon	Repub.	Jordan	Peru	United Kingdom
Chile	Ghana	Korea	Philippines	United States
China	Greece	Laos	Poland	Uruguay
Colombia	Guatemala	Lebanon	Portugal	Venezuela
Cuba	Haiti	Liberia	Spain	Vietnam



## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Montreal, Canada (International Aviation Building, 1080 University Street)

Secretary-General: Carl Ljungberg

Nationality: Swedish

## Structure

ICAO is governed by an Assembly of representatives of all Member Nations, which meets periodically--averaging one full scale session every 3 years. Each Member Nation has one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority of the votes cast except when otherwise provided in the Convention. Between the full scale sessions smaller Assembly sessions are held, devoted to financial and administrative matters.

The executive body is the Council of 21 Nations, elected by the Assembly for a 3-year term. It remains in virtually continuous session and, together with its subordinate bodies, the Air Navigation Commission, the Air Transport Committee, the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, and the Finance Committee, provide the continuing direction of the work of the Organization. Besides its responsibility for developing international standards and recommended practices, the Council may act as a tribunal for the settlement of certain international disputes.

Administrative functions of the Organization are performed by the Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General.

Regional offices are located at Bangkok, Cairo, Lima, Mexico City, and Paris.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Agricultural Research Service has an interest in ICAO's work on border crossing procedures that may have a bearing on the spread of pests and diseases of animals and plants. That agency has been represented at all sessions of the Organization's Facilitation Conferences, which is responsible for developing standards and recommended practices for the simplification of procedures incidental to crossing international borders by aircraft.

ARS is also represented on the Facilitation Subcommittee of the Economics and Resources Division, U. S. Air Coordinating Committee. The Air Coordinating Committee includes among its functions responsibility for developing U. S. positions on programs of the ICAO.

## United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

### Origin

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) came into being in November 1946. Its creation was stimulated by discussions of the Allied Ministers of Education from 1942 to 1945.

During the German invasion of Europe a number of the Allied Governments, exiled from their countries, established themselves in London. One of the most important and most difficult problems they faced was the educational and cultural rehabilitation of their enemy-occupied countries. To discuss these mutual problems, the Education Ministers met in many informal sessions, and it was from these meetings that a Conference of Allied Ministers of Education was developed.

The Conference was composed of nine governments-in-exile, and its first formal meeting was held in October 1942, under the auspices of the British Government. The Conference began assembling information about the damage done to educational institutions

in occupied Europe and undertook a study of possible requirements for the restoration of the educational systems in their respective countries. When, in 1943, it became clear that all of the United Nations were likely to be interested in these problems, invitations to participate in the work of the Conference were extended to non-European nations, including the United States.

The United States participated officially in the 1944 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education. At that Conference proposals for a temporary agency for educational and cultural reconstruction were drawn up. These proposals also included suggestions for the establishment of a permanent organization.

On the basis of the 1944 proposals, a draft constitution for the permanent organization was approved by the Allied Ministers of Education, meeting at London in April 1945, and in November 1945, the United Nations Conference for the Establishment of an Educational and Cultural Organization was convened in London. It was then that the term "Scientific" was added to the organization's title to emphasize the role of science in establishing the essential conditions of enduring peace.

The Constitution of the new organization was signed on November 16, 1945, by 43 of the 44 government representatives participating in the Conference. It came into force on November 4, 1946, following ratification by the required 20 Member Nations.

### Purposes and Functions

UNESCO was established, as stated in its Constitution, "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."

To realize its aims, UNESCO directs its program toward six major areas: (1) free and compulsory education at the primary level; (2) fundamental education; (3) scientific research for the improvement of living conditions; (4) racial and social tensions; (5) mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western culture values; and (6) freedom of information.

The Organization works to advance mutual knowledge and understanding by international conferences, expert studies, and the dissemination of factual information concerned with education, the natural sciences, the social sciences, cultural activities, and mass communications; to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image; to encourage the exchange of persons, publications, and other materials of information; to assure the conservation and protection of books, works of art, and monuments of historical and scientific significance; and to collaborate with Member States at their request in the development of educational, scientific, and cultural programs.

### Membership

Membership in UNESCO is open to members of the United Nations. Other nations may be admitted by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference of the Organization. Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members upon application by the Member having responsibility for such territories. Present members of UNESCO total 81:

Afghanistan	Belgium	Byelorussia SSR	China
Albania	Bolivia	Cambodia	Colombia
Argentina	Brazil	Canada	Costa Rica
Australia	Bulgaria	Ceylon	Cuba
Austria	Burma	Chile	Czechoslovakia

Denmark	Indonesia	Morocco	Sweden
Dominican Repub.	Iran	Nepal	Switzerland
Ecuador	Iraq	Netherlands	Thailand
El Salvador	Israel	New Zealand	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Italy	Nicaragua	Turkey
Finland	Japan	Norway	Ukraine SSR
France	Jordan	Pakistan	USSR
Germany, Fed. Repub.	Korea	Panama	United Arab Repub.
Ghana	Laos	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Greece	Lebanon	Peru	United States
Guatemala	Liberia	Philippines	Uruguay
Haiti	Libya	Poland	Venezuela
Honduras	Luxembourg	Romania	Vietnam
Hungary	Malaya	Saudi Arabia	Yugoslavia
India	Mexico	Spain	
	Monaco	Sudan	

Associate Members are: British Borneo Group (Sarawak, N. Norneo, Singapore); British Caribbean Group (Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada, Dominica, Jamaica); Nigeria; Sierra Leone; Samaliland.

### Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Paris, France (2 Place De Fontenoy, Paris 7e)

Director-General: Vittorino Veronese

Nationality: Italian

### Structure

UNESCO's main organs are the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat.

The General Conference, meeting biennially, determines the policy and main lines of work of the Organization. All Member Nations are represented at the General Conference, each having one vote. Decisions are taken by a simple majority except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the Organization's Constitution, such as admitting new members.

An Executive Board of 24 members, elected by the General Conference, is responsible for the execution of the Organization's program between sessions of the General Conference. It meets at least twice a year.

The Secretariat is headed by a Director-General, elected by the General Conference for a 6-year term, and eligible for reelection. The Secretariat is the Organization's administrative arm. It formulates proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.

National Commissions of Member States complete the Organization's machinery. The National Commissions act in an advisory capacity to their respective governments, and are usually responsible for leadership in carrying out UNESCO's programs within their countries.

### USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Foreign Agricultural Service and the Federal Extension Service are the two Department agencies most directly concerned with activities of UNESCO. Both agencies are represented on the U. S. Interdepartmental Committee on Education Activities in International Organizations. This Committee serves as an advisory body on education problems and developments in international organizations, including UNESCO, and assists in developing and formulating U. S. positions on international education programs.



Other agencies of the Department, especially the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Research Service, and the Forest Service, cooperate in the work of UNESCO's Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research.

## International Finance Corporation

### Origin

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established on July 24, 1956, when 31 countries with capital subscriptions totaling \$78, 000, 000 had fulfilled the membership requirements of the Articles of Agreement. It became a specialized agency in relationship with the United Nations on February 20, 1957.

Although IFC operates as an affiliate of the World Bank, it is a separate legal entity and its funds are entirely separate and distinct from those of the Bank.

### Purpose and Functions

IFC's purpose is to encourage the growth of private enterprise in its Member Countries, particularly in the less developed areas. It does this by providing, in association with private investors, risk capital for financing the establishment, improvement, and expansion of productive private enterprises in Member Countries when other sources of funds are not available on reasonable terms. It serves also as a clearing house for bringing together investment opportunities, private capital, both foreign and domestic, and experienced management.

### Membership

Membership in IFC is open only to governments which are members of the World Bank. Fifty-five countries are now members.

Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Greece	Japan	Paraguay
Australia	Cuba	Guatemala	Jordan	Peru
Austria	Denmark	Haiti	Lebanon	Philippines
Belgium	Dominican Repub.	Honduras	Luxembourg	Sweden
Bolivia	Ecuador	Iceland	Malaya	Thailand
Brazil	El Salvador	India	Mexico	Turkey
Burma	Ethiopia	Indonesia	Netherlands	Un. of So. Africa
Canada	Finland	Iran	Nicaragua	United Arab Repub.
Ceylon	France	Iraq	Norway	United Kingdom
Chile	Germany, Fed. Repub.	Israel	Pakistan	United States
Colombia	Ghana	Italy	Panama	Venezuela

### Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Washington, D. C. (1818 H Street, N. W.)

President: Robert L. Garner

Nationality: American

### Structure

Powers of the Corporation are vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of the Executive Directors of the World Bank, including at least one representative of a government member of IFC. The President, selected by the Board of Directors, is also ex officio Chairman of the Board.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Department's interests in the operations of the International Finance Corporation are the same as those described in the section dealing with the World Bank (see page 35).

## International Labor Organization

### Origin

The International Labor Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 as an autonomous organization associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution, which became effective on April 11, 1919, formed part of the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties of peace.

The dissolution of the League and the creation of the United Nations necessitated the revision of ILO's Constitution. The International Labor Conference, held in Montreal, Canada, in October 1946, adopted an instrument of amendment which severed ILO's connection with the League and anticipated its relationship with the United Nations. It was recognized as a specialized agency of the United Nations in December 1946.

### Purposes and Functions

The basic purposes of the ILO is to further among nations programs designed to achieve a series of social objectives, which include full employment and a living wage; extension of social security and medical care; maternity protection and child welfare; adequate food, housing, and recreation; the right to bargain collectively; equality of educational and vocational opportunity; and adequate health and safety measures.

To accomplish its purposes, ILO brings together government, labor, and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labor conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, minimum ages for employment, conditions of work for various classes of workers, workmen's compensation, social insurance, industrial safety, employment services, labor inspection, and many others. Since ILO's beginning, more than 100 such labor standards, in the form of Conventions, have been adopted, some 88 of which have received enough ratifications to bring them into force.

The Organization also carries on extensive technical assistance to governments, including advice in a variety of technical fields, and teaching workers, employers, and governments how to produce more and better goods. It helps governments cross the barriers that prevent the flow of workers from overpopulated countries to countries remaining underdeveloped for lack of manpower. It awards fellowships and study grants to underdeveloped countries. It places workers and foremen for practical on-the-job training in factories in developed countries. And it published and distributes studies and reports on social, industrial, and labor questions.

### Membership

ILO is unique among international organizations in that it includes representation not only of governments, but of employers and workers as well. Its present membership includes representation from 80 nations. They are:

Afghanistan	Bolivia	Ceylon	Czechoslovakia
Albania	Brazil	Chile	Denmark
Argentina	Bulgaria	China	Dominican Repub.
Australia	Burma	Colombia	Ecuador
Austria	Byelorussia SSR	Costa Rica	El Salvador
Belgium	Canada	Cuba	Ethiopia

Finland	Iraq	New Zealand	Switzerland
France	Ireland	Nicaragua	Thailand
Germany, Fed. Repub.	Israel	Norway	Tunisia
Ghana	Italy	Pakistan	Turkey
Greece	Japan	Paraguay	Ukraine SSR
Guatemala	Jordan	Panama	Union of So. Africa
Guinea	Lebanon	Peru	United Arab Repub.
Haiti	Liberia	Philippines	United Kingdom
Honduras	Libya	Poland	United States
Hungary	Luxembourg	Portugal	USSR
Iceland	Malaya	Romania	Venezuela
India	Mexico	Spain	Vietnam
Indonesia	Morocco	Sudan	Uruguay
Iran	Netherlands	Sweden	Yugoslavia

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Geneva, Switzerland (International Labor Office)

Director-General: David A. Morse

Nationality: American

## Structure

A General Conference is ILO's highest authority. It meets annually and is composed of national delegations comprising two government delegates, one delegate representing management, and one representing labor. Its chief function is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions.

A Governing Body supervises ILO's work. It is composed of 40 members--20 representing governments (10 of which are nations of major industrial importance), 10 representing management, and 10 representing labor. It meets about four times each year.

The International Labor Office, headed by a Director-General, is the administrative arm of ILO. It provides the Secretariat of the Conference and of the Governing Body. It collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, undertakes special investigations, provides machinery to assist in the effective application of conventions, and issues publications. In addition, it operates ILO's program of technical assistance. The Office has branch offices, missions, and agents throughout the world.

Besides these principal organs of ILO, eight Industrial Committees have been set up to help solve the social and economic problems peculiar to particular industries. The meetings are attended by two representatives each of the workers, employees, and governments of the countries represented on each committee. These committees are organized for mining, textiles, construction, iron and steel, the metal trades, inland transport, petroleum production and refining, and chemicals.

In addition, a number of commissions and committees exist to further the work of the Organization in specific fields. They include: Joint Maritime Commission, Permanent Agricultural Committee, Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, Committee on Women's Work, Permanent Migration Committee, Committee of Social Security Experts, Advisory Committee on Salaried and Professional Workers, Committee on Work on Plantations, and Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Department agency most directly concerned with ILO activities is the Agricultural Marketing Service. Representatives of that agency's Farm Population and Rural



Life Branch represent the Department on the U. S. Interdepartmental Committee on International Labor Policy. That Committee is responsible for developing and coordinating U. S. positions on programs undertaken by the ILO.

The Foreign Agricultural Service participates in some of the activities relating to ILO to the extent of coordinating the Department's overall views on certain programs, and of serving as the liaison agency for ILO programs in the fields of responsibility of more than one Department agency.

## **Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization**

### **Origin**

The Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) was drawn up by the United Nations Maritime Conference and opened for signature on March 6, 1948, at Geneva, Switzerland. It was to come into force when ratified by 21 states, of which 7 would each have a total shipping tonnage of not less than one million gross tons. These requirements were not met, however, until 10 years later--March 17, 1958--when Japan became the 21st nation to accept the Convention.

### **Purposes and Functions**

IMCO is the first international organization devoted to transport of people and goods by sea. Its basic objectives are to encourage the highest standards of maritime safety and efficiency of navigation, as well as to provide intergovernmental cooperation concerning regulations and practices relating to technical matters affecting international shipping.

It is to function as the primary organization to handle all shipping problems within one organization. It will encourage general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters of maritime safety; seek the removal of all forms of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions affecting international shipping; provide for intergovernmental exchange of international shipping information; and consider matters concerning unfair shipping practices.

### **Membership**

IMCO's membership includes not only those countries which provide shipping services, but also those which rely largely on the shipping services of other nations. At the time of its inaugural conference in January 1959, 31 governments had become parties to the Convention:

Argentina	Haiti	Norway
Australia	Honduras	Pakistan
Belgium	India	Panama
Burma	Iran	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	Turkey
China	Israel	USSR
Dominican Repub.	Italy	United Arab Repub.
Ecuador	Japan	United Kingdom
Germany, Fed. Repub.	Liberia	United States
France	Mexico	
Greece	Netherlands	

Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland are expected to ratify the Convention within 2 to 3 months.

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

London, England

Secretary-General: Ove Neilsen

Nationality: Danish

## Structure

The Organization's governing body is an Assembly of all Member Nations, which will meet every 2 years. Its first Assembly was held in London, January 6-23, 1959.

A Council of 16 members, elected by the Assembly, is to serve as the governing body between sessions of the Assembly. Its members are composed of nations with the "largest interest in providing international shipping services" and nations with the "largest interest in international seaborne trade."

IMCO's third organ is a Maritime Safety Committee of 14 members, elected by the Assembly. The Organization's Convention specifies that at least 8 of the Safety Committee's members shall be "the largest ship-owning nations," the remainder to be elected to assure adequate representation "of other nations with an important interest in maritime safety."

The Organization's administrative organ is the Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General elected by the Assembly.

## USDA Interest

Because the IMCO has just begun its operations, it is yet too soon to determine the extent of the Department's interests in its activities. It is anticipated, however, that some of its activities may have a bearing on U. S. shipment of agricultural goods under P.L. 480.

## International Monetary Fund

### Origin

The International Monetary Fund (Fund) was founded, along with the World Bank, at the July 1944 Monetary and Financial Conference, held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. It came into existence on December 27, 1945, when 29 governments signed the Articles of Agreement.

### Purposes and Functions

The Fund is an association of nations for promoting international monetary cooperation and the expansion of international trade. Among the ways in which members work together to accomplish these goals are by providing a procedure for orderly adjustment of foreign exchange rates; by insuring that any major changes in exchange practices will be submitted to international consultation before being put into effect; and by working toward the removal of restrictions on current exchange transactions.

To help achieve its objectives, the Fund engages in foreign exchange and gold transactions with members--thus providing a secondary line of monetary reserves. It has recommended anti-inflationary measures with respect to investment and bank credit, government spending, and taxation. It has pressed for fiscal and monetary measures to lessen the need for foreign exchange restrictions, and, in cases of marked improvement in monetary reserves, has advocated relaxation of controls on imports.

## Membership

The Fund now has 68 members. Each member is assigned a quota which determines its voting power and the amount of foreign exchange it may purchase from the Fund. The member's subscription is equal to its quota and is payable partly in gold and partly in its own currency. Members of the Fund are:

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Israel	Peru
Argentina	El Salvador	Italy	Philippines
Australia	Ethiopia	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Finland	Jordan	Spain
Belgium	France	Korea	Sudan
Bolivia	Germany, Fed. Repub.	Lebanon	Sweden
Brazil	Ghana	Libya	Thailand
Burma	Greece	Luxembourg	Tunisia
Canada	Guatemala	Malaya	Turkey
Ceylon	Haiti	Mexico	Union of So. Africa
Chile	Honduras	Morocco	United Arab Repub.
China	Iceland	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Colombia	India	Nicaragua	United States
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Norway	Uruguay
Cuba	Iran	Pakistan	Venezuela
Denmark	Iraq	Panama	Vietnam
Dominican Repub.	Ireland	Paraguay	Yugoslavia

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Washington, D. C. (1818 H Street, N. W.)

Managing Director: Per Jacobsson

Nationality: Swedish

## Structure

The Fund's highest authority is exercised by a Board of Governors, one Governor and one Alternate representing each Member Government. Normally meeting once a year, the Board has delegated responsibility for conducting the operations of the Fund to a 17-member Board of Executive Directors. Five of the Executive Directors are appointed by members having the largest quotas; the others by the Governors of the remaining members. A Managing Director, elected by the Executive Directors, is chief of the operating staff of the Fund. He is also ex officio Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Department's interests in the operations of the International Monetary Fund are the same as those described in the section dealing with the World Bank (see page 35).

## World Health Organization

### Origin

The World Health Organization (WHO) came into being on April 7, 1948, a date now observed as World Health Day.

The need for an international health organization was recognized by the San Francisco United Nations Conference when, in April 1945, it approved a joint proposal of Brazil and China that such an organization should be established. This resulted in the appointment of a Technical Preparatory Committee to submit proposals to an International Health Conference, which was convened in New York in June 1946.



A Constitution providing for the establishment of the World Health Organization was drafted by the Conference and signed at its conclusion, July 22, 1946, by representatives of 61 governments. It was decided then that the Constitution should come into force when 26 Member Governments of the United Nations had ratified their signatures, which, as stated earlier, happened on April 7, 1948.

Meanwhile, an Interim Commission had been carrying on essential health services and preparing the way for the World Health Organization, to which it formally handed over responsibility in September 1948.

## Purposes and Functions

WHO is the world's directing and coordinating authority on health matters. Its objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. In its work toward the achievement of this aim, the Organization acts as a world clearing house for medical and scientific information; helps to build strong national health services capable of meeting essential health needs independent of outside aid; stimulates and works with governments on programs to eradicate epidemic, endemic, and other widespread diseases; promotes activities in the improvement of nutrition, environmental sanitation, maternal and child care, and mental health; promotes and encourages research in the field of health; assists governments in setting up or reorganizing the structures of their health services; works for the standardization of diagnostic procedures; promotes the adoption of international standards with respect to food, biological, and pharmaceutical products; furnishes advice and direct aid to governments in emergencies; and provides fellowships and training services to that there will be available to governments trained local personnel for necessary public health work.

## Membership

Membership in the World Health Organization is open to all States. The Constitution also provides that territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members upon application by the Member having responsibility for such territories. The Organization has 86 Members and 3 Associate Members:

Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Hungary	Mexico	Sudan
Albania	Cuba	Iceland	Monaco	Switzerland
Argentina	Czechoslovakia	India	Morocco	Thailand
Australia	Denmark	Indonesia	Nepal	Tunisia
Austria	Dominican	Iran	Netherlands	Turkey
Belgium	Repub.	Iraq	New Zealand	Ukraine SSR
Bolivia	Ecuador	Ireland	Nicaragua	Union of So.
Brazil	El Salvador	Israel	Norway	Africa
Bulgaria	Ethiopia	Italy	Pakistan	USSR
Burma	Finland	Japan	Panama	United Arab
Byelorussia	France	Jordan	Paraguay	Repub.
SSR	Germany, Fed.	Korea	Peru	United Kingdom
Cambodia	Repub.	Laos	Philippines	United States
Canada	Ghana	Lebanon	Poland	Uruguay
Ceylon	Greece	Liberia	Portugal	Venezuela
Chile	Guatemala	Libya	Rumania	Vietnam
China	Haiti	Luxembourg	Saudi Arabia	Yemen
Colombia	Honduras	Malaya	Spain	Yugoslavia

Associate Members: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Nigeria; Sierra Leone

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Geneva, Switzerland (Palais de Nations)

Director-General: Dr. M. G. Candau

Nationality: Brazilian

## Structure

The organs of the WHO and their chief functions are:

**World Health Assembly.** --Composed of delegates representing all Member Nations. It is the policy making body of the Organization and meets annually.

**The Executive Board.** --Consisting of 18 members elected by the Assembly, which meets at least twice a year. It acts as the executive organ of the Assembly, and is authorized to take emergency actions for dealing with events requiring immediate action.

**The Secretariat.** --Headed by a Director-General, and including an administrative staff and a technical staff. The Secretariat carries on the actual day-to-day work of WHO in its various phases.

Besides the above bodies, WHO has established some 30 Expert Panels, with a total membership of over 1,000 of the world's leading health and medical scientists. These expert panels serve to keep the Organization up-to-date in the technical details of its programs and to recommend action on the basis of the latest research discoveries.

Since WHO's task is to assist, advise, and coordinate--not to function as a supra-national health administration--it has applied the principle of regionalization. Six regional offices are in operation, serving Southeast Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Americas, the Western Pacific, Africa, and Europe. Through these offices the bulk of WHO's operations in the field are carried out. The Member Countries of each region meet regularly in committee to plan local programs and to review the work of the regional office. These plans then go to the Geneva Headquarters to be fitted into the framework of the Organization's total program.

WHO's regional office for the Americas is the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, located at Washington, D. C., which is also the executive arm of the Pan American Health Organization, described in a separate fact sheet.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Department's participation in the activities of WHO has to do mostly with programs carried on jointly by FAO and WHO. The agency having the chief interest in these joint undertakings, which deal with such subjects as nutrition, food additives, and diseases affecting man and animals, is the Agricultural Research Service. Individual scientists of ARS are also called upon from time to time to assist WHO in technical studies, an example being its work on "Insect Resistance to Insecticides."

## World Meteorological Organization

### Origin

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) came into existence on March 23, 1950, and assumed the status of a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. It is the successor to the International Meteorological Organization, which had been coordinating weather-reporting services among its members since 1878.

## Purposes and Functions

The basic objectives of the WMO are to coordinate, standardize, and improve world meteorological activities, and to encourage an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries.

The Organization promotes the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information. It promotes standardization of observations and insures the uniform publication of observations and statistics. It furthers the application of meteorology to such fields as aviation, shipping, and agriculture. And it encourages research and training in meteorology.

WMO's program also includes preparation of world maps of thunderstorm activity, meteorological participation in arid-zone research and development, and the maintenance of an international documentary service.

In its technical assistance operations, WMO deals in general with the organization and development of national weather services, and with the application of meteorology to national programs of health, transportation, agriculture, and other activities of mankind.

## Membership

WMO's membership is composed of both states and territories with independent meteorological services--96 in all:

### States: 74

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Jordan	Spain
Argentina	El Salvador	Korea	Sudan
Australia	Ethiopia	Laos	Sweden
Austria	Finland	Lebanon	Switzerland
Belgium	France	Libya	Thailand
Bolivia	Germany, Fed. Repub.	Luxembourg	Tunisia
Brazil	Ghana	Malaya	Turkey
Bulgaria	Greece	Mexico	Ukraine SSR
Burma	Guatemala	Morocco	Un. of So. Africa
Byelorussia SSR	Haiti	Netherlands	USSR
Cambodia	Hungary	New Zealand	United Arab Repub.
Canada	Iceland	Norway	United Kingdom
Ceylon	India	Pakistan	United States
Chile	Indonesia	Paraguay	Uruguay
China	Iraq	Peru	Venezuela
Cuba	Ireland	Philippines	Vietnam
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Poland	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	
Dominican Repub.	Japan	Romania	

### Territories: 22

Belgian Congo	French Togoland
Bermuda	French West Africa
British Caribbean Territories	Hong Kong
British East African Territories and Indian Ocean Islands	Madagascar
British Borneo Territories	Netherlands Antilles
British West African Territories	Netherlands New Guinea
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	New Caledonia
French Cameroons	Portuguese East Africa
French Equatorial Africa	Portuguese West Africa
French Oceanic Colonies	Spanish Territories of Guinea
French Somaliland	Surinam



## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Geneva, Switzerland (1 Avenue de la Paix, Campagne Rigot)

Secretary-General: David Arthur Davies

Nationality: British

## Structure

WMO's highest authority is the World Meteorological Congress, in which all 96 members are represented by the heads of their meteorological services, and which meets at least once every 4 years. It adopts technical regulations on meteorological practices and procedures and determines general policy.

An Executive Committee, which meets annually, supervises the carrying out of resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies, and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. It provides members with technical information, advice, and assistance. The Committee's membership is composed of the President and Vice-President of WMO, the Presidents of the Organization's six Regional Meteorological Associations, and six elected members. Four standing committees and a number of working groups and expert panels assist the Executive Committee in its operations.

Six Regional Meteorological Associations (Africa, Asia, South America, North and Central America, Europe, and the Southwest Pacific), plus eight Technical Commissions and a Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, complete the machinery of the Organization.

The technical commission of most interest to the Department of Agriculture is the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM). It is responsible in the WMO organization for promoting meteorological developments and standardizing methods, procedures, and techniques in the application of meteorology to problems in agriculture. This includes conservation of natural resources; selection of growing areas, suitable crops, and introduction of improved varieties and breeds; combating of unfavorable weather and climate; combating pests and diseases; protection in storage and transit; and the issue of forecasts and warnings for agricultural purposes.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

Several agencies of the Department have interests in some aspects of WMO's activities, particularly the work of the technical Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, described above. As yet, however, the Department has not participated in sessions of the Commission or of the Organization itself.

The U. S. Weather Bureau takes the lead for U. S. participation in the work of WMO, and calls on other departments and agencies when programs or problems develop in fields of work performed by such departments and agencies. An example is a proposal now being considered for expansion of WMO's field of work into hydrology. Representatives of the Agricultural Research Service, the Forest Service, and the Soil Conservation Service are participating in developing the U. S. position on this proposal. These same agencies also assist in developing U. S. positions on activities of the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology.

The interest of the Foreign Agricultural Service in WMO's activities has to do with projects carried on jointly with the FAO.

## Organization of American States

### Origin

The Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) was signed at Bogota, Colombia, on April 30, 1948. It was the result of a continuous, evolutionary process of inter-American cooperative action that had started more than 100 years before.

The Organization's origin actually dates back to 1826 when Simon Bolivar called the Congress of Panama in an attempt to organize an American league of states. The outcome of that first meeting, which was attended by delegates of several newly created Central and South American republics, was the signing of the "Treaty of Perpetual Union, League, and Confederation," which contained provisions relating to common defense, peaceful settlement of disputes, and maintenance of territorial integrity.

Though the treaty was ratified by only one country, and thus never became effective, the Congress of Panama established a precedent for all the meetings of states that followed.

The idea of a union of American States persisted through discussions of several congresses of Latin American countries during the 19th century, but it was not until 1890 that definite steps were taken to found an organization. The first stage was reached at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington, D. C., when, on April 14, 1890, the "International Union of American Republics" was established.

This first association had no written constitution or charter, and its chief purpose was to promote cordial relations among the American republics through trade relationships and the collection and publication of information pertaining to commerce and industry.

During the period between 1890 and 1948, successive congresses broadened the scope of the organization's activities, changed its name to "Union of American Republics," and established (in 1910) the Pan American Union as its permanent organ.

The climax to the long and gradual development of international relations within the Americas came with the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá, in 1948, when 21 American Republics signed the Charter of the Organization of American States.

### Purposes and Functions

OAS was created "to strengthen the peace and security of the continent; to prevent possible causes of difficulties, and to insure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States; to provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; and to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development."

In accomplishing its purposes, the Organization is guided by 12 basic principles. Briefly summarized, the principles are: (1) International law and order and good faith shall govern the relations between states; (2) An act of aggression against one American state is an act of aggression against all other American states; (3) Controversies arising between two or more American states shall be settled by peaceful procedures; (4) Lasting peace and well-being and prosperity of the American peoples are based on political democracy.

OAS operates through organs established by its Charter for specific action programs. The activities of these organs are described under the heading "Structure."

## Membership

Article 2 of the OAS Charter specifies that "All American States that ratify the present Charter are Members of the Organization." The word "States" was employed in order not to bar the admission of Canada, although that country has not become a member. The Charter also provides that if a new political entity arises from the union of several members and ratifies the Charter, it shall become a member, and the states forming the union would cease to be individual members of the OAS. Members are:

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Ecuador	Panama
Brazil	El Salvador	Paraguay
Chile	Guatemala	Peru
Colombia	Haiti	United States
Costa Rica	Honduras	Uruguay
Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C. (17th St. betw. Constitution and C)

Secretary-General: José A. Mora

Nationality: Uruguayan

## Structure

OAS is composed of six principal organs--three of them, assemblies of representatives meeting periodically, and three constituted as permanent bodies.

The three types of regularly organized assemblies are:

**The Inter-American Conference.** --The supreme organ of the OAS. It decides the general policy of the Organization, and determines the structure and functions of its bodies. It has the authority to consider any matter concerned with friendly relations among the American states. Meetings take place regularly once every 5 years, but special meetings may be called between regular sessions with the approval of two-thirds vote of the Member Governments. Each Member is represented by a delegation of any number of official delegates and advisers it may desire, but each Member has only one vote.

**Meeting of Consultation.** --Composed of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It is an emergency organ called only when matters of great urgency demand that the governments consult and agree upon immediate action.

A meeting may be called at the request of any Member State, and in the case of an armed attack within the territory of one of the American states, a meeting must be called immediately.

**Specialized Conferences.** --Called periodically to deal with special technical matters or to develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation. To meet the standards required by OAS, such specialized conferences must be intergovernmental, of common interest to the American states, and devoted to technical subjects.

The permanent bodies are:

**The Council.** --The Council is the executive body of OAS. It is composed of one representative of each Member State with the rank of ambassador. The Council meets at least twice a month. In its discussions each state has one vote, and decisions are taken by a simple majority, except for specific cases where a two-thirds vote is required.



The Council considers matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conferences or the Meeting of Consultation. It is a provisional organ of consultation for purposes of the Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and has special functions under the Pact of Bogota in the peaceful solutions of controversies between American States. It is also responsible for the proper functioning of the administrative and technical arms of the Organization.

To further cooperation in various fields of activity, the Council takes action itself or acts through its technical organs--the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; the Inter-American Council of Jurists; and the Inter-American Cultural Council.

**Pan American Union.** --It is the central organ and the permanent General Secretariat of the OAS. The chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, elected by the Council for a period of 10 years. Under the guidance of the Council, the Union promotes economic, social, juridical, and cultural relations between the Member States.

**Specialized Organizations.** --A number of inter-American specialized organizations are brought into relationship with the OAS much the same as the international specialized agencies are brought into the United Nations system. Six inter-American organizations meet the requirements of the OAS Charter and, by Agreement concluded with them by the OAS Council, are recognized as Specialized Organizations of the OAS. They are: Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; Pan American Health Organization; Inter-American Commission of Women; Inter-American Child Institute; Pan American Institute of Geography and History; and the Inter-American Indian Institute.

The OAS has also entered into another type of agreement with the Inter-American Statistical Institute, a semiofficial organization in that its membership includes private agencies and individual persons, as well as governments, and thus does not meet the "specialized organization" requirements of the OAS Charter, which specifies that Specialized Organizations must be "integovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American States."

In addition to the above described structure of the OAS system, since 1956 special committees have been established and special conferences have been held in an all-out effort to strengthen OAS's mechanisms for handling inter-American economic and social problems, and to stimulate active support and participation by all the American Republics in multilateral approaches to these problems.

In July 1956 the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives (CPR) was created to recommend ways in which the OAS might broaden the scope of its activities for the benefit of the peoples of the Americas. Beginning in September 1956, the CPR held a series of meetings, and on May 8, 1957, presented to the Chiefs of State of the American Republics its recommendations, which were aimed at strengthening OAS's ability to serve the development programs of its Members.

To give effect to the Committee's recommendations, a Special Committee of the Council of OAS has been established to study the formulation of new measures for economic cooperation. This Committee is popularly known as the Committee of 21.

Recent developments that have resulted from the CPR recommendations include the establishment of an OAS Fellowship Program, which awards grants for advanced study in training centers throughout the Hemisphere; a Special Fund for Direct Technical Assistance, designed to supplement the regular OAS Program of Technical Cooperation, heretofore limited to the support and assistance of regional training centers; and approval for the establishment of an Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission.

Another recent development is approval by the OAS Council of a resolution recommended by the "Committee of 21" for the establishment of an Inter-American Development Institute. At this writing, a Specialized Committee of IA-ECOSOC is meeting to negotiate and draft an agreement for bringing the new financial institution into being.

Still another development is the large-scale program planned for technical training of experts in such fields as agronomy, economics, engineering, and business and public administration. This program is to be carried out through technical and financial assistance to universities and technical institutes of the American countries requesting it, and the establishment of regional centers or institutes of advanced training and research to supplement the activities of the universities and other centers of higher learning. It is to be a further expansion of the programs of technical assistance and of the fellowship program mentioned above.

### USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

While most agencies of the Department have an interest in some phases of OAS's wide scope of activity, those most directly concerned are the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Agricultural Research Service. A representative of the ARS serves as Adviser to the U. S. Member of the Council of OAS, with a representative of FAS as Alternate. This advisory service has to do mostly with the U. S. Government's participation in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, but sometimes involves policies toward U. S. participation in other activities of the OAS and its Specialized Organizations.

The FAS is usually represented at the Organization's governing Inter-American Conferences, its agricultural and economic conferences, and at some of the specialized technical conferences.

Likewise, the Agricultural Research Service participates in OAS meetings, particularly the technical conferences. ARS also cooperates with individual staff members of the Pan American Union in many of the Union's undertakings.

### Pan American Health Organization

#### Origin

The Pan American Health Organization is the new name of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. The change was made at its Fifteenth Conference in September-October 1958.

While the Organization did not come into being until November 1947, its executive organ, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, is the oldest international health agency in existence, having been founded in 1902 by the Second International Conference of American States. Recognizing that a permanent uniform system of protection was necessary to combat the spread of epidemic diseases from country to country, that Conference authorized the calling of periodic sanitary conferences of representatives of the American Republics and the creation of a permanent International Sanitary Bureau in Washington, D. C.

In 1920 the Bureau's name was changed by substituting Pan American for International, and in 1924, with the adoption of a Pan American Sanitary Convention, it was placed on a Conventional basis. After the adoption of a Constitution in 1947, the Bureau became the executive organ of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

By an Agreement with the Council of the Organization of American States, the Organization became a Specialized Organization of the OAS in May 1950.

#### Purposes and Functions

Committed by its Constitution "to promote and coordinate efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, lengthen life, and promote the physical and mental health of the people," the Pan American Health Organization has technical responsibility for meeting the health needs of the whole of the Americas.



To achieve its aims, the Organization, through its executive Bureau, plans and coordinates joint action against communicable diseases; assists countries in strengthening their fundamental health services; and helps countries to expand their education and training facilities.

Besides its work on communicable diseases of humans, PAHO carries on projects in zoonoses--diseases affecting man and animals. A Pan American Zoonoses Center was established in 1956 at Azul, Argentina. The Center's programs include educational and training activities, laboratory services, field campaigns, applied research and special studies, and information services.

PAHO also operates, in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth (Aftosa) Center at Rio de Janeiro, which assists in all phases of anti-foot-and-mouth-disease work in all countries of the Americas. Its principal concern with this highly contagious livestock disease is its effects on human nutrition by reducing supplies of meat and milk.

By an Agreement between the World Health Organization of the United Nations and the Pan American Health Organization, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau serves also as the Regional Office of WHO for the Western Hemisphere.

## Membership

Membership in PAHO corresponds to that of the OAS--all 21 American Republics.

## Headquarters and Executive Officer

Washington, D. C. (1501 N. H. Avenue, N. W.)

Director of PASB: Dr. Abraham Horwitz

Nationality: Chilean

## Structure

The Organization's governing body is the Pan American Sanitary Conference, composed of public health representatives of all Member States. It meets once every 4 years to review the progress of public health in the Americas.

The Directing Council, composed of one representative of each Member, meets every year, and acts on behalf of the Conference between its meetings, reviewing and approving the annual program and budget of the Organization.

An Executive Committee of seven members, elected for 3-year terms by the Council, meets about 3 times a year.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau, headed by a Director, elected by the governing Conference for a 4-year term, serves both as the Organization's executive organ and its Secretariat. The Bureau is responsible for the execution of the Organization's programs under the general direction of the Executive Committee. It publishes and distributes information on all aspects of health.

Since 1952, PAHO has practiced decentralization of administration. Its operations have therefore been divided among six zones, with headquarters as follows: Zone I, Washington, D. C.; Zone II, Mexico City; Zone III, Guatemala City; Zone IV, Lima; Zone V, Rio de Janeiro; and Zone VI, Buenos Aires. These offices have technical and administrative responsibility for planning programs and for carrying out approved projects in close collaboration with the governments concerned.



## **USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned**

The Agricultural Research Service has an interest in several aspects of PAHO's operations--its work in the field of zoonoses, its campaign for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, and its programs for improving nutrition. Representatives of that agency participate from time to time in technical meetings on these subjects, and in other ways cooperate with the PASB in its undertakings. For example, a member of the ARS staff serves on a Zoonoses Technical Advisory Group, which advises the Director of PASB on programs and facilities of the Pan American Zoonoses Center at Azul, and on other programs pertaining to zoonoses. The Advisory Group also advises PASB on the work of the Aftosa Center in Brazil.

## **Inter-American Statistical Institute**

### **Origin**

The Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) was created in 1940. Its basic instrument is the Statutes, approved in that year and revised in March 1948. Its parent organization is the nongovernmental International Statistical Institute, founded in 1885, with a permanent office at The Hague.

By an "Agreement of Coordination," signed by IASI and the Council of the Organization of American States in July 1950 (revised in 1955), the Institute became an integral part of the OAS System. Its Secretary-General serves also as Director of the Pan American Union's Department of Statistics.

### **Purposes and Functions**

Charged with promoting progress in statistical work in the Western Hemisphere, the Institute's four main objectives are, first, to stimulate improved methodology in the collection, tabulation, analysis, and publication of both official and unofficial statistics; second, to encourage measures designed to improve the comparability and availability of economic and social statistics among the nations of the Hemisphere; third, to provide a medium for professional collaboration among statisticians of the Americas; and fourth, to cooperate with national and international organizations in advancing the science and administration of statistics.

In achieving its aims, the Institute carries out a variety of special statistical projects in such fields as organization and public administration, economics, education and science, health, and social services and labor.

It conducts regional courses in basic statistical training and advanced training in economic and financial statistics. It publishes a textbook series on "Theoretical and Applied Statistics," and a number of informational publications and special reports. Of high priority is a series of publications on foreign trade of Latin America, country by country.

Another top priority special project is the Program of the 1960 Census of America. IASI is conducting an intensive educational and promotional campaign to help insure close collaboration among the worldwide, inter-American, and national organizations working on the 1960 censuses.

The Institute also cooperates in programs of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and in programs of other international and regional organizations concerned with advancing the science and administration of statistics.

## Membership

IASI is a tripartite organization in that its membership includes governments; statistical societies and business firms; and individual statisticians. Besides the Governments of the 21 American Republics that are members of the OAS, the Government of Canada is also a member of IASI.

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Secretary-General: Tulo H. Montenegro

Nationality: Brazilian

## Structure

IASI is governed by a General Assembly, composed of representatives of the 22 American Governments, representatives of national nongovernmental institutions, and invited statistical specialists. It meets periodically--about every 5 years.

Between sessions of the Assembly, an Executive Committee of five members, elected by the Assembly, governs the affairs of the Institute.

A permanent Secretariat, under the direction of a Secretary-General, carries out the day-to-day activities of the Institute, and also functions as the Pan American Union's Department of Statistics.

A principal subsidiary body of the IASI is the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), established by the Executive Committee in March 1951, with the purpose of improving and coordinating statistics in the Western Hemisphere. COINS provides a forum for national representatives to examine and discuss common problems, and to take collective action to solve them. Its membership is composed of a "national representative" (usually the chief statistical officer or director of national statistics) of each American country. It meets every 2 years.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Agricultural Marketing Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service are the two Department agencies most directly concerned with activities of the IASI. Both agencies work with the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, which serves as the focal point for U. S. participation in statistical activities of international organizations. Both agencies are represented on U. S. delegations to sessions of the IASI General Assembly, and of COINS.

## Caribbean Commission

### Origin

The Agreement formalizing the Caribbean Commission was signed by the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States on October 30, 1946.

The Commission is an expansion of the bilateral Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, established by a joint communiqué issued by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States on March 9, 1942. This bilateral organization was the first regional commission to be set up as an intergovernmental, advisory, and consultative body on social and economic matters for the member governments and their non-self-governing territories. "Anglo-American" was dropped from its name in 1945 when France and the Netherlands accepted invitations to participate as full members of the

Commission, and, as stated above, the new arrangements and new name were formalized in 1946. The Agreement did not enter into force, however, until August 6, 1948, when notices of approval had been deposited by the four member governments.

(Note: The Charter and the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Commission are now in process of revision. The proposal for the successor organization, if adopted, would transform the Commission from an organ of the four Metropolitan Governments named above into a body directly representative of the local governments of the area.)

## Purposes and Functions

The Commission is an advisory and consultative body with the purpose of improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the Caribbean area. It studies, formulates, and recommends measures designed to improve the economic life of the peoples of the area. It stimulates cooperative action through regular consultations among the governments of the region in fields of common interest--agriculture, communications, education, fisheries, health, housing, industry, labor, social welfare, trade. And it assists in coordinating projects of regional significance.

The Commission also collaborates with FAO, UNESCO, WMO, and other world organizations in providing technical services for the territories of the region through joint training centers and technical conferences.

## Membership

The present membership of the Commission is limited to the four Metropolitan Governments responsible for territories in the Caribbean area: France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Under the proposed reorganization plan, mentioned under "Origin," the Territorial Governments of the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Federation of the West Indies, the other British Caribbean Territories, and the Caribbean Departments of the French Republic would become full members.

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (Kent House)

Secretary-General: Clovis F. Beauregard

Nationality: French

## Structure

The Commission is composed of 16 Commissioners, 4 being appointed by each of the participating governments. It holds not less than two meetings each year, and is empowered to hold meetings at any time and at any place it may decide.

The Commission has two auxiliary bodies--the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference.

The Research Council may be composed of not less than 7 nor more than 15 members who are appointed by the Commission for their scientific competence. At present there are 14 members of the Council, with 7 alternates. Its principal functions are to survey research accomplishments and future needs, to arrange and facilitate cooperative research, and to collect and distribute information on research developments. The Council is assisted by technical research committees dealing with specific economic and social subjects.

The West Indian Conference meets periodically--usually every 2 years. It is composed of delegates and advisers from each of the local Caribbean governments, and



provides a regular means of consultation with and between the peoples of the territories on matters of common interest. It may also recommend programs and actions for consideration by the Commission.

A Central Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, serves the Commission and the auxiliary bodies.

### USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

Officers of the Foreign Agricultural Service hold membership on the Commission's Research Council; that agency is therefore directly concerned with programs of the Commission.

The Farmer Cooperative Service also participates actively in the Commission's work on cooperatives in the Caribbean. An expert of that agency has participated in a number of the West Indian technical conferences on agricultural cooperatives, and also assists the Department of State in some of the technical details of its work in backstopping the U. S. Commissioners.

Other agencies, including the ARS, the FHA, the SCS, and the FES, have assisted the Commission by sending technical experts to specialized conferences and seminars held under its auspices.

### General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

#### Origin

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed on October 30, 1947, at Geneva, Switzerland, and came into force on January 1, 1948.

GATT grew out of proposals by the United States for a multilateral approach to the solution of international trade problems--problems of high tariffs, quota restrictions, and other artificial barriers, which had grown up almost everywhere during the economic depression years of the 1930's and which became even more widespread in the immediate postwar years.

Even while waging war, the United States, the United Kingdom, and other major trading countries among the Allies began to consider problems they would have to face during the postwar years and to lay plans for methods of international economic cooperation in solving these problems. These discussions led to proposals for establishing international organizations to tackle the postwar problems of currency, investment, and trade.

Two of the organizations envisaged at the time--the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development--were established before the end of the war. For various reasons, including its wide range and its complexity, the Charter for the third organization--the proposed International Trade Organization--was not completed until March 1948, and the organization has not come into existence.

While the Charter for ITO was being worked out, the governments that formed the Preparatory Committee for the proposed new international organization agreed to adhere to a number of trade principles and to engage in negotiations aimed at lowering tariffs and reducing other trade restrictions among themselves. Thus, the first multilateral tariff and trade negotiations were held at Geneva in 1947.

Although the Agreement (GATT) that resulted from these negotiations was intended as an interim arrangement, it has continued for more than 10 years as an accepted instrument for cooperation in international trade affairs.

## Purposes and Essentials of the Agreement

GATT's basic objectives are to promote cooperation in international trade, to reduce tariffs, and to eliminate other governmentally-imposed barriers to international trade. In serving these purposes, it operates as an instrument for negotiation and consultation.

Although the General Agreement contains some 35 Articles, which comprise rules and principles by which Contracting Governments agree to conduct their foreign relations in trade matters, the essential features of the Agreement may be summarized as follows: (1) It consists of schedules or lists of concessions--that is, products on which tariffs have been reduced or bound against increase--with separate schedules for each participating country; (2) it contains a code of agreed rules under which the import and export trade of the contracting countries will be conducted; and (3) it provides a forum for the friendly discussion and settlement of mutual problems concerning international trade.

## Contracting Governments

Thirty-seven governments are now "contracting parties" to the General Agreement:

Australia	Denmark	Italy	Fed. of Rhodesia
Austria	Dominican Repub.	Japan	and Nyasaland
Belgium	Finland	Luxembourg	Sweden
Brazil	France	Malaya	Turkey
Burma	Germany, Fed. Repub.	Netherlands	Un. of So. Africa
Canada	Ghana	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Ceylon	Greece	Nicaragua	United States
Chile	Haiti	Norway	Uruguay
Cuba	India	Pakistan	
Czechoslovakia <sup>1</sup>	Indonesia	Peru	

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<sup>1</sup> Although Czechoslovakia is a member of GATT, the United States does not exchange tariff concessions with it.

## Headquarters and Executive Officer

Geneva, Switzerland (Palais des Nations)

Executive Secretary: Eric Wyndham White

Nationality: British

## Structure

GATT is essentially a trade agreement which has no formal organization. It has, however, through force of circumstances developed operating rules designed to give effect to the provisions of the GATT.

There is a Secretariat with the role of assisting and facilitating negotiation and agreement.

There are periodic plenary sessions of the Contracting Parties, usually two each year. There are special consultations between the Contracting Parties collectively and between individual contracting parties, as required.

There is an Intersessional Committee to act on urgent matters arising between sessions and to prepare for the regular sessions.

There is a technique for dealing with trade disputes and complaints whereby a panel of representatives of countries that have no direct interest in the case examines all aspects of the complaint impartially and reports its findings and recommendations to the Contracting Parties as a whole.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

Several agencies of the Department are concerned with problems which arise in GATT. Those agencies which are most directly concerned with trade agreements programs and with U. S. participation in the GATT are the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Commodity Stabilization Service, the Forest Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The Secretary is a member of the Cabinet-level Trade Policy Committee, which was established by Executive Order No. 10741 to advise and assist the President in carrying out responsibilities granted to him by the Congress under the Trade Agreements Act.

While the Trade Policy Committee serves as the top Committee authority for policy and advice in trade agreements matters, there is also a Trade Agreements Committee, established by Executive Order No. 10082, which is responsible for developing detailed information and recommendations concerning the administration of the trade agreements program and for preparing and transmitting to the TPC reviews and recommendations on U. S. negotiations within the framework of the Trade Agreements Act.

The Department is represented on the Trade Agreements Committee by the Foreign Agricultural Service, which has an appointed member and alternates.

Experts in trade matters and commodity specialists from various agencies of the Department, as required, serve on U. S. Delegations to GATT's regular sessions, in tariff negotiations, and in special consultations.

## Organization for European Economic Cooperation

### Origin

The Convention establishing the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was signed by 17 Western European countries on April 16, 1948. Its creation was suggested by the U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall when, on behalf of the United States, he offered to assist European economic reconstruction on condition that the countries of Europe agreed on a cooperative program to give proper effect to U. S. assistance. Thus, OEEC became the European counterpart of the U. S. agency established for administering the Marshall Plan.

The OEEC today is a firmly established permanent organization--a mainstay of the economic life of Europe.

### Purposes and Functions

The OEEC began with the immediate task of insuring the success of the European Recovery Program in cooperation with the United States Government. Its long-term aim was to achieve a sound European economy through the economic cooperation of its members.

When signing the Convention establishing the Organization, the Member countries agreed to tackle their problems as a group and pledged themselves "to join together to make the fullest collective use of their individual capacities and potentialities, to increase their production, develop and modernize their industrial and agricultural equipment, expand their commerce, reduce progressively barriers to trade among themselves, promote full employment, and restore or maintain the stability of their economies and general confidence in their national currencies." The essential function of OEEC was therefore to provide the machinery for putting these objectives into effect.



The Organization serves as both a forum for consultation and an organ for taking decisions. The rule of unanimity is applied in all of its decisions, and once taken, the decisions become binding on all Member countries and have the force of law.

## Membership

OEEC has a membership of 17 European countries, with the United States and Canada as Associate Members. While Spain and Yugoslavia are not full members, both participate in some of the Organization's activities. Spain participates as a full member in the work of the agricultural bodies of OEEC and is associated in its other activities. Yugoslavia is represented by an observer, and also participates in the work of the European Productivity Agency, a subsidiary body of the OEEC. Regular members are:

Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Sweden
Denmark	Italy	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	Turkey
Germany, Fed. Repub.	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Greece	Norway	

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Paris, France (Chateau de la Muette)

Secretary-General: M. René Sergent

Nationality: French

## Structure

OEEC's governing body is a Council, which meets at the Ministerial level from time to time, and on which each Member and Associate Member are represented by "permanent" resident delegates. The resident delegates meet in almost continuous session to discuss their economic problems and work out common solutions.

All decisions of the OEEC--general or administrative--are taken by the Council. Its decisions are binding on Member countries in the framing of their economic policies. As stated earlier, it acts on the principle of unanimity, although a Member may refrain from voting on a particular question or may approve a decision with stated reservations.

Under the Council is an Executive Committee, which directs the day-to-day activities of OEEC. The Committee is composed of seven members, chosen annually by the Council. It considers in advance all matters to be referred to the Council and prepares recommendations as to what action the Council should take.

A Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, assists the Council, the Executive Committee, and the Organization's subsidiary bodies in their work. It analyzes the economic problems that come before the Organization, and submits suggestions concerning their solution. It also provides the technical and housekeeping services necessary for the efficient operation of the Organization.

A principal subsidiary body of the OEEC is the Ministerial Committee for Agriculture and Food, which includes representatives of each Member country and also of Spain. The United States and Canada are represented by observers. The Committee meets periodically to examine the problems of Member countries relating to agriculture and food, the emphasis being on national agricultural policies and their effects on other Member countries. These sessions are known as "OEEC Confrontations."

Another important subsidiary organ is the European Payments Union (EPU), headed by a Managing Board. It was created on July 1, 1950, to enable Member countries to "continue the liberalization of their trade on a nondiscriminatory basis whatever the relative purchasing power of their currencies."

Still another is the European Productivity Agency (EPA), established in May 1953 to "seek, develop, and promote the most suitable and effective methods for increasing productivity in individual enterprises, and to coordinate them in a Europe-wide program in order to achieve a major increase in output and in the profit margins of firms, which can be used for the benefit of workers, employees, and consumers alike."

There is also a European Nuclear Energy Agency, established on December 17, 1957, for developing joint undertakings in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

A most recent addition to OEEC's broad structure is its Office of Scientific and Technical Personnel, set up in 1958 to direct the Organization's drive for increasing the supply of qualified scientists and engineers needed to meet the growing demand of Europe's industries. This program is being carried out under the direction of a Governing Committee, composed of high-ranking officials of the 17 European Members of OEEC, the United States, and Canada.

Another recent addition is a ministerial Intergovernmental Committee on the Establishment of a European Free Trade Area. Its aim is to establish a Free Trade Area which would include all the OEEC Member countries and would associate, on a multi-lateral basis, the European Economic Community (created by six OEEC Members under the Treaty of Rome) with the other Member countries.

Other special organs include the Steering Board of Trade; a Committee for Invisible Transactions; several committees concerned with general economic problems, such as an Economic Committee, a Manpower Committee, and a Trade Committee; and a number of technical committees on specific aspects of economic activity, including oil, coal, electricity, timber, iron and steel, textiles--15 in all.

### USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Foreign Agricultural Service, the Commodity Stabilization Service, the Federal Extension Service, and the Office of Information participate from time to time in meetings held under OEEC auspices.

Representatives of the FAS and the CSS frequently participate in "confrontations" conducted by OEEC's Ministerial Committee for Agriculture and Food, whereby experts of Member countries are brought together for joint examination of national agricultural policies and for finding ways and means to effect national policies in manners least injurious to other countries.

The Federal Extension Service and the Office of Information are concerned with the work of OEEC's European Productivity Agency and its subsidiary organs. Both agencies have participated in specialized meetings of the EPA.

## South Pacific Commission

### Origin

An Agreement for establishing the South Pacific Commission was signed by the Governments of Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the United States on February 6, 1947. It entered into force on July 29, 1948.

The Commission was an outcome of one of the goals which the Governments of Australia and New Zealand set for themselves in the Canberra Pact of 1944: the establishment of a regional commission to assist governments in promoting the economic and social advancement of the non-self-governing territories of the South Pacific region.

By the terms of the original Agreement the territorial scope of the Commission included those territories lying south of the Equator and east from and including Netherlands New Guinea; by an additional agreement, concluded on November 7, 1951, the territorial scope was extended northward to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, both under United States administration.

## Purposes and Functions

As an advisory and consultative body, the Commission's purpose is to advise the participating governments on ways of improving the well-being of the people of the island territories within the scope of the Commission.

Its functions are to study, formulate, and recommend measures for the development and coordination of services affecting the economic, health, and social rights and welfare of the inhabitants of the territories of the area. It also encourages the development of research programs and furnishes technical assistance in economic and social fields.

## Membership

The Commission consists of 12 Commissioners, 2 appointed by each of the six participating governments: Australia; France; Netherlands; New Zealand; United Kingdom; United States.

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Noumea, New Caledonia

Secretary-General: Thomas R. Smith

Nationality: New Zealander

## Structure

The Commission holds annual sessions, but may hold such additional sessions as is agreed upon.

There are two auxiliary bodies--the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference.

The Research Council is composed of 18 members appointed by the Commission for their special competence in fields of research and for their knowledge of problems of the territories in the area. The Council meets once a year. Its chief function is to advise the Commission on what investigations are necessary.

The South Pacific Conference is a regional meeting of island peoples convened every 3 years. Its purpose is to bring island leaders into close touch with the work of the Commission and to provide a regular opportunity for meeting together and for discussion of matters of common interest. The views expressed at these conferences serve as a guide for the Commission in formulating and organizing its programs.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Foreign Agricultural Service finds the South Pacific Commission an active source of information on agriculture in the South Pacific Islands, which is useful in the agency's agricultural analysis work. The agency also participates in some of the meetings of the Commission, such as its Review Conferences and some of the South Pacific Conferences.

The Farmer Cooperative Service contributes to the Commission's work on cooperatives. A member of the FCS staff recently participated in a technical meeting on cooperatives held at Port Moresby under the sponsorship of the Commission. The FCS also cooperates with the Department of State's Office of Dependent Area Affairs in its relationships with the Commission.



## International Council of Scientific Unions

### Origin

The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) was constituted at Paris in November 1918, as the International Research Council, and was officially inaugurated at Brussels in July 1919. Its statutes were revised in 1931 when its present name was adopted.

### Purposes and Functions

The role of the ICSU is that of a central international body for promotion and coordination of scientific research.

In furthering international scientific research, it relies upon its member unions and its national adhering organizations. Relations with governments are arranged through the academies of science and research councils which serve as the national adhering organizations. In this way ICSU obtains the assistance of governments in the furtherance of important scientific investigations, such as the International Geophysical Year.

### Membership

ICSU had two categories of membership--Scientific Members and National Members. Its Scientific Members are autonomous international unions in the various fields of science. The National Members are the adhering organizations of each member country--normally the leading academy of science, or national research council, or, in some cases, its government. The United States, for example, is a National Member of the ICSU, adhering through the National Academy of Sciences.

Scientific Members (international unions) are:

#### General Unions--

International Astronomical Union  
International Union of Biological Sciences  
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry  
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics  
International Union of Mathematics  
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics

#### Specialized Unions--

International Union of Biochemistry  
International Union of Crystallography  
International Geographical Union  
International Union of History and Philosophy of Science  
International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics  
International Union of Physiological Sciences  
International Scientific Radio Union

National Members are:

Argentina	Finland	Netherlands	Tunisia
Australia	France	New Zealand	Union of South
Austria	Germany, Fed. Repub.	Norway	Africa
Belgium	Great Britain	Pakistan	USSR
Brazil	Greece	Peru	United Arab Repub.
Bulgaria	India	Philippines	United States
Canada	Indonesia	Poland	Uruguay
Chile	Israel	Portugal	Vatican City
China	Italy	Rumania	Venezuela
Colombia	Japan	Spain	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Sweden	
Denmark	Morocco	Switzerland	

## Headquarters and Administrative Officer

Legal Seat: Brussels, Belgium  
Secretariat: The Hague, Netherlands

Secretary-General: Nicolai Herlofson

Nationality: Swedish

## Structure

The General Assembly is the governing body of the ICSU. It meets every 3 years and is composed of delegates appointed by both Scientific and National Members.

Between sessions of the Assembly an Executive Board, which meets annually, and a Bureau, which meets twice a year, conduct the affairs of the ICSU. These bodies are composed of officers and members elected for 3-year terms by the General Assembly and of members appointed by the various scientific unions.

A small Secretariat, located at The Hague, completes the organizational structure.

## USDA Agencies Chiefly Concerned

The Agricultural Research Service, the Forest Service, and the Soil Conservation Service are the agencies with the principal interests in the work of the ICSU, particularly the work of its member unions. These are the scientific unions that sponsor a majority of the international conferences in which these agencies participate. For example, the International Union of Biological Sciences sponsors conferences in such scientific agricultural fields as botany, entomology, genetics, zoology, and microbiology. Other unions also sponsor scientific conferences in their specific fields of competence, many of which are of interest to the agencies named.

### Chapter III. Mechanisms For Planning United States Participation in International Organization Affairs

Overall responsibility for directing United States relations with international organizations lies within the Department of State. However, because of the diversity of subjects dealt with internationally, practically every Department and Agency of Government must be looked to for defining national interests, often in consultation with business, farm, labor, and other nongovernmental groups. Thus, the Department of Agriculture, along with other government agencies, collaborates with the Department of State in developing, managing, and carrying out United States responsibilities as a member of these international bodies.

Participation in international organizations does not begin and end in the forums of such organizations. Between sessions of assemblies and conferences, there is a continuous process of consultation and exchange of views and information with other governments on programs and problems of the organizations. And there are steps to be taken to implement decisions and recommendations produced by the international organizations. When an adopted resolution of an intergovernmental organization is transmitted to the U.S. Government, the machinery of the Executive Branch of the Government must make sure that proper action is taken by this country. The responsibility for action must be assigned; there must be follow-up mechanisms to insure that the action is taken; and a report must generally be made to the organization. There is also a continuing stream of questionnaires and requests for information that require coordinated replies.

#### INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

The chief mechanism for effecting coordination in the Government's relationships with the many international organizations, particularly those concerned with economic and social matters, is the interdepartmental committee.

A number of interdepartmental committees have been set up by Executive Order or Authority; others by the Department of State.

The principal responsibilities of these committees are to insure that the U.S. Government aids to the fullest extent the proper functioning of the international organization (or organizations) with which they are concerned, and to formulate positions which the U.S. Government should take in the various fields of activity falling within the general competence of these organizations.

The ultimate objectives of the coordination process are to make sure that the United States speaks with one voice on issues arising in the international forums; and to insure that this voice represents the best-considered judgment and skill that can be brought to bear on problems of foreign policy.

In the "fact sheet" on FAO (page 7 ), the structure of the U.S. FAO Interagency Committee is described in detail. Committees that perform similar functions for other international organizations and on which the Department of Agriculture holds membership are:

<u>Interdepartmental Committee</u>	<u>Organization of which Committee develops U.S. policy</u>
UN Economic Committee (UNEC)	UN General Assembly UN Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC) UN Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)



<u>Interdepartmental Committee (Cont'd.)</u>	<u>Organization for which Committee develops U. S. policy</u>
UN Economic Committee (UNEC)	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) (other intergovernmental organizations in the economic field that are not treated by a specialized inter-departmental committee)
Committee on International Social Welfare Policy (SOC)	UN Social Commission UN Population Commission United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Committee on International Labor Policy	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Committee on Education Activities (ICEA)	Education activities of UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Organization of American States (OAS) Int'l. Bureau of Education
Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGT)	UN Trusteeship Council Caribbean Commission South Pacific Commission
Committee on Inter-American Economic Affairs	Organization of American States (OAS)
Federal Committee on International Statistics (FCIS)	UN Statistical Commission Inter-American Statistical Institute
Trade Policy Committee (TPC)- Cabinet Level	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
Committee on Trade Agreements (TAC)	" " " " "
Air Coordinating Committee's Subcommittee on Facilitation	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

## OTHER MECHANISMS

Another mechanism for coordination is the appointment of agency liaison officers to work with the Bureau of International Organization Affairs of the Department of State and with other Departments and Agencies on matters pertaining to affairs of international organizations for which there are no established interdepartmental committees.

These officers are the principal coordinating officers for the respective Departments and Agencies and are the day-to-day points of contact on matters pertaining to U. S. relationships with international organizations, general questions of multilateral diplomacy, and representation at international conferences.

In the Department of Agriculture the liaison officer appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose is the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Foreign Agriculture,

with the Director of International Organization Affairs of the Foreign Agricultural Service as Alternate.

Still another mechanism is the setting up of ad hoc committees or working teams to deal with problems of a specialized nature. These ad hoc groups are sometimes set up by the Department of State; sometimes by interdepartmental committees; and sometimes by the subject matter agency charged with responsibility for developing recommendations for the formulation of U.S. policy on a specific issue.

## **Chapter IV. Procedures for Designating Delegations to International Conferences**

The international conference has become an important instrument for seeking solutions to problems of the modern world and for promoting cooperation among nations in almost every field of human endeavor.

The United States Government participates officially in some 350 international conferences each year. Adding those international meetings in which experts participate as representatives of their respective Departments and Agencies, rather than as representatives of the Government as a whole, the yearly total probably approaches 1000. A basis for this estimate is the fact that of the 103 truly international conferences in which the Department of Agriculture participated in 1958, 55 were those in which the participants represented only the Department's interests.

A majority of international conferences are sponsored by established intergovernmental and nongovernmental international organizations. Almost all of these organizations employ the conference technique to conduct their business. Other international congresses and technical meetings are arranged by organizing committees sponsored by national and international associations, scientific unions, professional societies, or by governments.

Recognizing the increasing prominence of the international conference in the furtherance of the Department's programs, and the need for coordinating the Department's participation in such conferences to insure adequate representation with the minimum number of persons, the Office of the Secretary, in 1954, initiated action for establishing a system for centralizing control over the Department's participation in all international meetings and other meetings held outside the United States.

### **ACTION RESPONSIBILITY**

The procedures established for carrying out the directive of the Office of the Secretary are incorporated in the Department's Administrative Regulations, Title I, Chapter 5, Section 5.

The Foreign Agricultural Service, by authority of this Regulation, has responsibility for "coordinating information on international and foreign meetings, for reviewing the recommendations submitted by the agencies for persons to attend such meetings, and for securing the approval of the Office of the Secretary for such attendance." This responsibility of the Foreign Agricultural Service is managed and carried out by its Office of International Organization Affairs.

In determining and coordinating the Department's interests in international conferences and technical meetings, the Office of International Organization Affairs maintains liaison with all agencies of the Department. Appropriate agency liaison officers are supplied copies of invitations, agenda, and other information on conferences that come to the attention of the Office of International Organization Affairs. The agency liaison officers, in turn, are required to furnish the Office of International Organization Affairs copies of invitations that sometimes are addressed to individual agencies or persons concerned with the subject matter of specific conferences.

### **NAMING OF DELEGATIONS**

The Department participates in two types of international conferences: (1) conferences to which the Department of State accredits official U. S. Government Delegations, and (2) technical and scientific congresses and meetings which Department of Agriculture experts attend as representatives of the Department--not the U. S. Government as a whole. A third type--the "foreign meeting"--while not truly international in



scope, is treated, for purposes of coordination and approval of attendance, in the same manner as those described under type (2).

Taking the conferences by the types listed, the procedures for naming delegations are as follows:

### Official Delegates

Official delegates to international conferences are appointed either by the President or by the Department of State. Appointment of delegates to certain conferences, such as the UN General Assembly and the WHO Assembly, are assigned by statute to the President. Appointment of delegates to conferences other than those assigned by law to the President, is a responsibility of the Department of State (Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs). This authority was delegated by the President to the Secretary of State in February 1948, and, in March 1953, the Secretary of State re-delegated his authority to the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs.

Announcements of, or invitations to, conferences sponsored by intergovernmental organizations are issued to governments through diplomatic channels. Likewise, invitations to many congresses and meetings sponsored by nongovernmental organizations, associations, or professional groups are also issued through diplomatic channels by governments serving as official hosts to such congresses or meetings.

These announcements or invitations are reviewed first by the Department of State's Office of International Conferences (OIC), Bureau of International Organization Affairs. OIC, in collaboration with other areas of the Department of State, with other Departments and Agencies, and, when appropriate, with the President, makes decisions on U. S. Government participation or nonparticipation, and on the size and composition of delegations. The Office of International Conferences also manages the funds provided by the Congress for financing official U. S. representation at international conferences.

In setting up delegations, OIC seeks the views of other Departments and Agencies concerned with the subject matter, and of public groups. Since U. S. positions to be taken at a conference are determined in advance, delegates are selected on a functional basis rather than on an agency representation basis. The specific criteria are: (1) to the greatest extent possible, delegation members must be "working members," actually responsible for agenda items; (2) they must be able to handle several items each; (3) generally, they must represent the government as a whole; and (4) maximum use should be made of qualified U. S. personnel at the conference site.

OIC often looks to the Federal Departments and Agencies having the greatest subject matter interest to take the lead in planning the composition of delegations. Examples of such conferences for which the Department of Agriculture assumes leadership are the biennial Conferences of the FAO, sessions of the International Sugar and Wheat Councils, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the International Seed Testing Association, the International Dairy Congress, the World's Poultry Congress, the World Forestry Congress, and the International Grassland Congress. The Department's coordinated recommendations for the composition of delegations to such conferences are transmitted formally to the Department of State in the form of "nominations," subject to security clearance.

The next step is the preparation of a "Staff Study" by the Department of State's Office of International Conferences. The "Staff Study" is an administrative term used by OIC in preparing the final recommendations for United States participation in an international conference. It contains detailed information on the conference, its purposes, United States interests, and a listing of proposed delegates. The Study is then presented for approval by the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs or, if necessary, the Secretary of State or the President.

In all of the planning stages described above, the Office of International Organization Affairs, of the Foreign Agricultural Service, serves as the liaison between agencies of the Department and with the Department of State's Office of International Conferences. It also prepares the coordinated recommendations for approval by the Office of the Secretary and subsequent transmittal to the Department of State.

The Office of International Organization Affairs also alerts agencies and persons concerned to the requirements for security clearance of persons nominated as official delegates to international conferences.

### **Department of Agriculture Delegates**

The Department of State's policy is to limit official (U. S. Government) participation in international conferences to those where government responsibility or action is involved, or where official participation is necessary in the national interest.

This position places in a separate category a substantial number of international conferences concerned primarily with the exchange of technical and scientific information in which experts participate as representatives of their respective Departments and Agencies.

A majority of such conferences are sponsored by nongovernmental and intergovernmental unions, professional societies, or national and international associations. Some of these groups issue invitations to conferences through diplomatic channels; others address them to heads of Federal Departments and Agencies; and some send them to individual subject matter experts.

Invitations received through diplomatic channels are referred by the Department of State to the Departments and Agencies having an interest in the subject matter. Although, as stated above, the Department of State does not accredit official delegates to these conferences, that Department acknowledges invitations received through diplomatic channels and informs the sponsoring government or organization of the names of participants attending as representatives of specific Departments and Agencies, or in a personal capacity.

All announcements of, or invitations to, international conferences and technical meetings received in the Department--regardless of how they are addressed--are forwarded to the Office of International Organization Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service, for appropriate action. That Office has the responsibility for assuring that all agencies of the Department are informed of meetings dealing in subjects within the competence of such agencies, for coordinating the Department's recommendations for representation, for obtaining approval of the Office of the Secretary, and for informing the Department of State or the sponsoring organization of the action taken by the Department of Agriculture.

### **Attendance at Foreign Meetings**

Meetings in this category are generally bilateral rather than international. A substantial majority are those held in Canada on problems or programs of common interest to the United States and Canada. Similar "common interest" meetings are held in Mexico. Some are national meetings called by another country to consider a specific problem affecting that country on which the experiences and advice of U. S. experts are sought. Others are regional conferences of U. S. personnel stationed in other countries. Still others are joint meetings of national professional societies.

Because these meetings are not usually sponsored by organized groups, invitations and plans for holding them are handled on an expert-to-expert basis. However, the agencies and the Office of International Organization Affairs, FAS, follow the same procedure for coordinating recommendations and obtaining approval of the Office of the Secretary as that used for international conferences and technical meetings.



## Chapter V. Sources of Documents and Publications

### CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Documents and working papers for substantive items of agenda for scheduled conferences sponsored by intergovernmental organizations are prepared by the Secretariats of the organizations and forwarded to Member Governments in quantities specified by the recipients.

Sources within the U. S. Government for such documents are the interdepartmental committees or government agencies having the principal responsibility for U. S. participation in the sponsoring organization. Appropriate distribution of the documents is the job of the secretariats of these committees or of officers of agencies assigned leadership for coordinating U. S. relationships with specific organizations.

Documents are distributed, on the basis of subject matter responsibility for specific agenda items, to department and agency representatives of interdepartmental committees, or to designated liaison officers for international organization affairs. These officers then take on the task of getting the documents into the hands of the experts most qualified to prepare proposals for U. S. positions on the program or problem set forth in the document. The number of copies received by these officers, however, are not sufficient for general distribution since they are furnished only for background in preparing the U. S. Government's position to be taken at specific conferences. Copies for reference use, or for other general purposes, may be obtained, as long as copies are available, from the offices named in the listing below.

This listing includes the intergovernmental organizations that sponsor conferences of interest to the Department of Agriculture, with the sources of documentation in the opposite column. It should be noted that these offices are not generally the sources of periodicals, or other publications issued by the organizations. Information on obtaining publications of intergovernmental organizations is included in a separate section of this chapter.

<u>Intergovernmental organization</u>	<u>U. S. Government source of conference documents</u>
United Nations: General Assembly UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Commission on International Commodity Trade (CIT) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)	Office of Economic and Social Affairs, IOA, Department of State (J. Jewell Hiner)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	Office of European Regional Affairs, Department of State (Ruth Kupinsky)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Interdepartmental Committee on International Social Welfare Policy (John S. Barry, Office of Economic and Social Affairs, IOA, Department of State)



Intergovernmental organization

Other Organizations in the "United Nations Family":

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)  
International Finance Corporation (IFC)  
International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Labor Organization (ILO)

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Inter-American Organizations:

Organization of American States (OAS)

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS)

U. S. Government  
source of conference documents

Office of International Organization Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture (Ella J. Spicer)

Division of International Affairs, Atomic Energy Commission (John A. Hall)

National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (Phil R. Atterberry, Economic Development Division, OFD, Department of State)

Air Coordination Committee (Wm. E. Neumeyer, Exec. Sec., Department of Commerce)

UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State (Helen M. McDermott)

Interdepartmental Committee on International Labor Policy (Russell C. Heater, Office of Economic and Social Affairs, IOA, Department of State)

Office of Economic and Social Affairs, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State (J. Jewell Hiner)

Division of International Health, Public Health Service, DHEW (Clara Kritini)

U. S. Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (G. D. Cartwright, Coordinator of International Activities)

Office of Inter-American Regional Economic Affairs, Department of State (James C. Corliss)

Office of the Assistant to the Administrator for Interdepartmental and International Relations, ARS, Department of Agriculture (Kenneth Haines)

Intergovernmental organization

U. S. Government  
source of conference documents

Inter-American Organizations:--Continued

Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)

Federal Committee on International Statistics (Harry Venneman, Bureau of the Budget)

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Division of International Health, Public Health Service, DHEW (Clara Kritini)

Other Organizations:

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements (USDA contact: Weber H. Peterson, International Agreements Branch, Trade Policy Division, Foreign Agricultural Service)

International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)

Secretariat, ICAC, 1415 South Agriculture Building (Robert B. Evans)

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

Seed Branch, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture (O. L. Justice)

International Sugar Council (ISC)

International Sugar Agreement Staff, Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, Department of Agriculture (W. M. Case)

International Wheat Council (IWC)

Commercial Export Branch, Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, Department of Agriculture (Arnold A. Garthoff)

International Wool Study Group (IWSG)

Livestock and Meat Products Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture (M. A. Drisko)

Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)

Office of European Regional Affairs, Department of State (Robert Yost)

Caribbean Commission (CC)

Office of Dependent Area Affairs, International Organization Affairs, Department of State (Frederick Lawton)

South Pacific Commission (SPC)

Office of Dependent Area Affairs, International Organization Affairs, Department of State (Edna Barr)

International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)

Office of International Relations, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council (Wallace W. Atwood)

## PUBLICATIONS

A major activity of many international organizations is the collection and dissemination of information through the publications media. Most organizations publish educational and technical bulletins, reports, studies, surveys, and documentary publications. Many publish periodicals and statistical yearbooks.

In order to make these publications readily accessible to the public, collections are distributed to libraries and information centers all over the world. For example, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have established a network of depository libraries and information centers, so that throughout the world there are reference collections of United Nations and Specialized Agency documents and publications available to the public. Publications of international organizations are also available for purchase from sales agents located in the principal cities of the world.

Limited quantities of publications of intergovernmental organizations are supplied free to governments holding membership in the organizations. Some organizations, such as the FAO, employ the "quota system" for supplying free publications to Member Governments.

The FAO quota system, as an example, is based on the proportion of the Member's financial contribution to FAO. The present U. S. quota is 212. From this total, the U. S. Government supplies one copy of each publication to libraries of the Land-Grant colleges and universities, totaling 70. Copies are also furnished to libraries of Federal departments and agencies having an interest in FAO activities, and to subject matter specialists of these departments and agencies. The remaining copies are maintained for lending and reference purposes.

Similar distribution is made of free publications received by the U. S. Government from other intergovernmental organizations.

Listed below are sources of information on the availability of free publications of intergovernmental organizations that carry on extensive publications programs, as well as a listing of the depository libraries, information centers, and sales agents located in the United States. Information on the availability of studies and reports issued by such organizations as those set up to administer international agreements, and others not shown below, may be obtained from the office listed opposite specific organizations in the section on "Conference Documents," page 72.

### United Nations

#### Free Distribution:

Reference and Documents Section, International Organization Affairs, Department of State (USDA Liaison: Martha Vebrosky, Administrative Services Division, Foreign Agricultural Service).

#### Depository Libraries:

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.  
University of California General Library, Berkeley, Calif.  
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.  
University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Stanford University, Stanford Univ., Calif.  
Denver Public Library, Denver, Col.  
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.  
Library of International Relations, Chicago, Ill.  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.



Depository Libraries--Continued:

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass.  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.  
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.  
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.  
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Columbia University Law Library, New York City  
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York City  
New York Public Library, New York City  
New York University, New York City  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Brown University, Providence, R. I.  
Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.  
University of Texas, Austin, Tex.  
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Information Center:

United Nations Information Center, 1900 Q Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

UN periodicals and all other public information publications are available here. Certain items are free; others may be borrowed. All UN documents are also filed in the Center's Reference Library, and may either be borrowed (if spares are available) or studied in the library itself.

Sales Agent:

International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Free Distribution:

Office of International Organization Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture (Ella J. Spicer).

Depository Libraries:

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
University of California at Los Angeles.  
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut  
Public Library, Rockford, Illinois  
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey  
New York Public Library, New York City  
New York University, New York City  
Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee  
University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Other Libraries:

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Libraries of all Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Sales Agent:

International Documents Service  
Columbia University Press  
2960 Broadway  
New York 27, New York

International Atomic Energy Agency

The IAEA has just recently entered into the field of publication. Its policy with regard to distribution and the establishment of depository libraries is at present under consideration.

Information on the availability of publications issued to date may be obtained from:  
Reference and Documents Section  
Bureau of International Organization Affairs  
Department of State

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Free Publications:

Office of Information  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
1818 H Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Depository Libraries:

Although the Bank has no designated depository libraries, all depository libraries of the United Nations are on its mailing list to receive general publications, loan agreements, and press releases issued by the Bank. In addition, the Bank sends its publications to a large number of investment institutions, government financial and statistical agencies, and financial, economic, and statistical organizations, as well as libraries and universities.

Sales Publications:

The only sales publications of the Bank are reports of general survey missions to various countries and studies entitled "Development Banks," "Design of Development," and "Debt Servicing Capacity and Postwar Growth in International Indebtedness." These publications may be purchased from the United Nations Bookstore, UN, New York.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Free Publications:

U. S. Air Coordinating Committee (Wm. E. Neumeyer, Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce)

Depository Libraries:

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, New York City  
New York Public Library, New York City

Sales Publications:

Distribution Officer, ICAO  
International Aviation Building  
1080 University Street  
Montreal, Canada

## International Finance Corporation

### Free Publications:

Office of Information  
International Finance Corporation  
1818 H Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

### Depository Libraries:

IFC has no designated libraries. However, all depository libraries of the United Nations are on its mailing list to receive all documents and publications.

### Sales Publications:

No sales publications.

## International Labor Organization

### Free Publications:

International Labor Office  
917 - 15th Street, N. W.  
Washington 5, D. C.

### Depository Libraries:

The ILO has designated no depository libraries as such, but it supplies its printed publications to the national libraries of Member Countries.

### Sales Publications:

International Labor Office  
917 - 15th Street, N. W.  
Washington 5, D. C.

## Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Because the IMCO just recently came into being, no decision has been made concerning its distribution and depository policy.

Information on availability of publications issued to date may be obtained from:  
Reference and Documents Section  
Bureau of International Organization Affairs  
Department of State

## International Monetary Fund

### Free Publications:

The Secretary  
International Monetary Fund  
19th & H Streets, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

### Depository Libraries:

The Fund has no depositories as such, but through its extensive mailing list and exchange arrangements, it sends regularly both free and sales publications to a large number of government financial and statistical agencies, banks, financial, economic, and statistical organizations, libraries, and universities.

### Sales Publications:

The Fund's only sales publications are the monthly "International Financial Statistics", the "Balance of Payments Yearbook", and "Staff Papers," which may be purchased from the United Nations Bookstore, United Nations, New York.



## UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

### Free Publications:

UNESCO Relations Staff  
Department of State (Helen.M. McDermott)

### Depository Libraries:

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
University of California at Los Angeles  
Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois  
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri  
New York Public Library, New York City  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio  
University of Texas, Austin, Texas

### Sales Agent:

UNESCO Publications Center  
152 W. 42nd Street  
New York 36, New York

## World Health Organization

### Free Publications:

Division of International Health, Public Health Service, DHEW (Clara Kritini) and  
Office of Public Information Pan American Sanitary Bureau (WHO Regional Office)  
1501 New Hampshire Avenue Washington 6, D. C.

### Depository Library:

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

### Sales Agent:

International Documents Service, Columbia University Press  
2960 Broadway  
New York 27, N. Y.

## World Meteorological Organization

### Free Publications:

U. S. Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (G. D. Cartwright, Coordinator  
of International Activities)

### Depository Libraries:

WMO has not designated any depository libraries. However, its publications are distributed to meteorological services, scientific societies, technical journals, and university libraries.

### Sales Publications:

The WMO does not have sales agents; orders for its publications should be addressed to:  
Secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization  
Campagne Rigot  
1, Avenue de la Paix  
Geneva, Switzerland

## Regional Organizations

### Organization of American States

#### Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

#### Inter-American Statistical Institute

##### Free Publications:

Department of Public Information  
Pan American Union  
Washington 6, D. C.

##### Reference and Lending:

Columbus Memorial Library  
Pan American Union  
Washington 6, D. C.

##### Depository Libraries:

Although the OAS, the IAIAS, and the IASI have no depository libraries, the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union maintains exchange agreements with libraries of other international organizations, research institutions, government agencies, and colleges and universities.

##### Sales Publications:

Office of Publications Services  
Pan American Union  
Washington 6, D. C.

### Pan American Health Organization

##### Free and Sales Publications:

Pan American Sanitary Bureau  
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

##### Reference and Lending:

Columbus Memorial Library  
Pan American Union  
Washington 6, D. C.

### Organization for European Economic Cooperation

##### Free Publications:

Office of European Regional Affairs, Department of State (Winifred L. Robertson)

##### Sales Publications:

Publications Office  
OEEC Mission  
Suite 1223  
1345 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington 6, D. C.

## Index

### SELECTED LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AGREEMENTS, AND CONVENTIONS

(Note: This list is not intended to be only a glossary of initials mentioned in the Handbook; rather it is designed to cover those initials most apt to be used in documents and communications coming to the Department of Agriculture. Initials in parenthesis indicate the parent body of the subsidiary body named in that line.)

APFC	- Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission (FAO)
BANK or IBRD	- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
CC	- Caribbean Commission
CCP	- Committee on Commodity Problems (FAO)
CCTA	- Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara
CE	- Council of Europe
CEMA	- Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (Communist Bloc)
CICT	- Commission on International Commodity Trade (UN)
CIRSA	- International Regional Committee for Crops and Animal Health
COINS	- Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (IASI)
CROP	- Christian Rural Overseas Program
ECA	- Economic Commission for Africa (UN)
or	
ECA	- European Commission for Agriculture (FAO)
ECAFE	- Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (UN)
ECE	- Economic Commission for Europe (UN)
ECLA	- Economic Commission for Latin America (UN)
ECM	- European Common Market
ECOSOC	- Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECSC	- European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	- European Economic Community
EFC	- European Forestry Commission (FAO)
EPA	- European Productivity Agency (OEEC)
EPU	- European Payments Union (OEEC)
ETAP	- Expanded Technical Assistance Program (UN and other participating organizations)
EURATOM	- European Atomic Energy Community
FAMA	- Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA)
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATIS	- Food and Agriculture Technical Information Service (OEEC)
FTA	- Free Trade Area (Europe)
FEDECAME	- Federation of Coffee Growers of America (Latin America)
FIDA	- Inter-American Cotton Federation (Federación Interamericana del Algodón)
FUND or IMF	- International Monetary Fund
GA	- General Assembly (UN)
GATT	- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IACC	- Inter-American Cultural Council (OAS)
IACI	- Inter-American Child Institute (OAS)
IACW	- Inter-American Commission of Women (OAS)
IADB	- Inter-American Defense Board (OAS)
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency
IA-ECOSOC	- Inter-American Economic and Social Council (OAS)
IAIAS	- Inter-American Institute of Agriculture Sciences (OAS)
IAII	- Inter-American Indian Institute (OAS)
IASC	- International Association of Seed Crushers
IASI	- Inter-American Statistical Institute (OAS)
IBRD or BANK	- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAC	- International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICAE	- International Conference of Agricultural Economists



ICAI	- International Commission of Agricultural Industries
ICAO	- International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	- International Chamber of Commerce
ICCICA	- Interim Coordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (UN; FAO; GATT)
ICHC	- International Committee for Horticultural Congresses
ICG	- International Congress of Genetics
ICID	- International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
ICJ	- International Court of Justice (UN)
ICSU	- International Council of Scientific Unions
IDF	- International Dairy Federation
IFAP	- International Federation of Agricultural Producers
IFC	- International Finance Corporation
IGC	- International Grassland Congress
IGU	- International Geographical Union
IIR	- International Institute of Refrigeration
ILO	- International Labor Organization
IMCO	- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF or FUND	- International Monetary Fund
INCAP	- Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (PAHO)
IOE	- International Office of Epizootics
IPC	- International Poplar Commission (FAO)
IPFC	- Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (FAO)
IRC	- International Rice Commission (FAO)
ISA	- International Sugar Agreement
ISC	- International Sugar Council
ISI	- International Statistical Institute
ISO	- International Organization for Standardization
ISSS	- International Society of Soil Science
ISTA	- International Seed Testing Association
ITU	- International Telecommunication Union
IUBS	- International Union of Biological Sciences
IUCN	- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IUFRO	- International Union of Forest Research Organizations
IUGG	- International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IUOTO	- International Union of Official Travel Organizations
IUPAC	- International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
IUPAP	- International Union of Pure and Applied Physics
IWA	- International Wheat Agreement
IWC	- International Wheat Council
or	
IWC	- International Whaling Commission
IWO	- International Wine Office
IWSG	- International Wool Study Group
IWTO	- International Wool Textile Organization
LAFC	- Latin American Forestry Commission (FAO)
LAS	- League of Arab States
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEFC	- Near East Forestry Commission (FAO)
OAS	- Organization of American States
OEEC	- Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OIRSA	- International Regional Association for Crops and Animal Sanitation
PAHO	- Pan American Health Organization (OAS)
PAIGH	- Pan American Institute of Geography and History (OAS)
PASB	- Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PAHO)
PAU	- Pan American Union (OAS)
PSA	- Pacific Science Association
SEATO	- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SPC	- South Pacific Commission

TAA or UNTAA - UN Technical Assistance Administration (Now TAO-UN)  
 TAB - Technical Assistance Board (UN and other participating organizations)  
 TAC - Technical Assistance Committee (UN)  
 TAO - Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (UN)  
 TC - Trusteeship Council (UN)  
 UN - United Nations  
 UNCURK - United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of  
           Korea (UN)  
 UNEF - United Nations Emergency Force (UN)  
 UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
 UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund (UN)  
 UNREF - United Nations Refugee Fund (UN)  
 UNRWA - United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the  
           Near East (UN)  
 UNTAA or TAA - UN Technical Assistance Administration (Now TAO-UN)  
 UPU - Universal Postal Union  
 WFTU - World Federation of Trade Unions  
 WHO - World Health Organization  
 WMO - World Meteorological Organization  
 WPC - World Power Congress  
 WPSA - World Poultry Science Association

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